Saturday Night

Canada's Magazine of Business and Contemporary Affairs

SEPTEMBER 13TH 1958 20 CENTS

The Commonwealth: Conference Surveys The Family Fortunes

BY MAXWELL COHEN

TV In Russia: Poets, Puppets, Propaganda

BY WENDY MICHENER

Good Guys & Badmen In Arab Showdown

BY ANTHONY WEST

How To Buy A House And Stay Solvent

BY BRUCE WALLACE

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Following Funny Footsteps: CBC's Jack Duffy: Page 16

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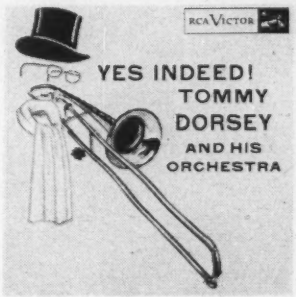

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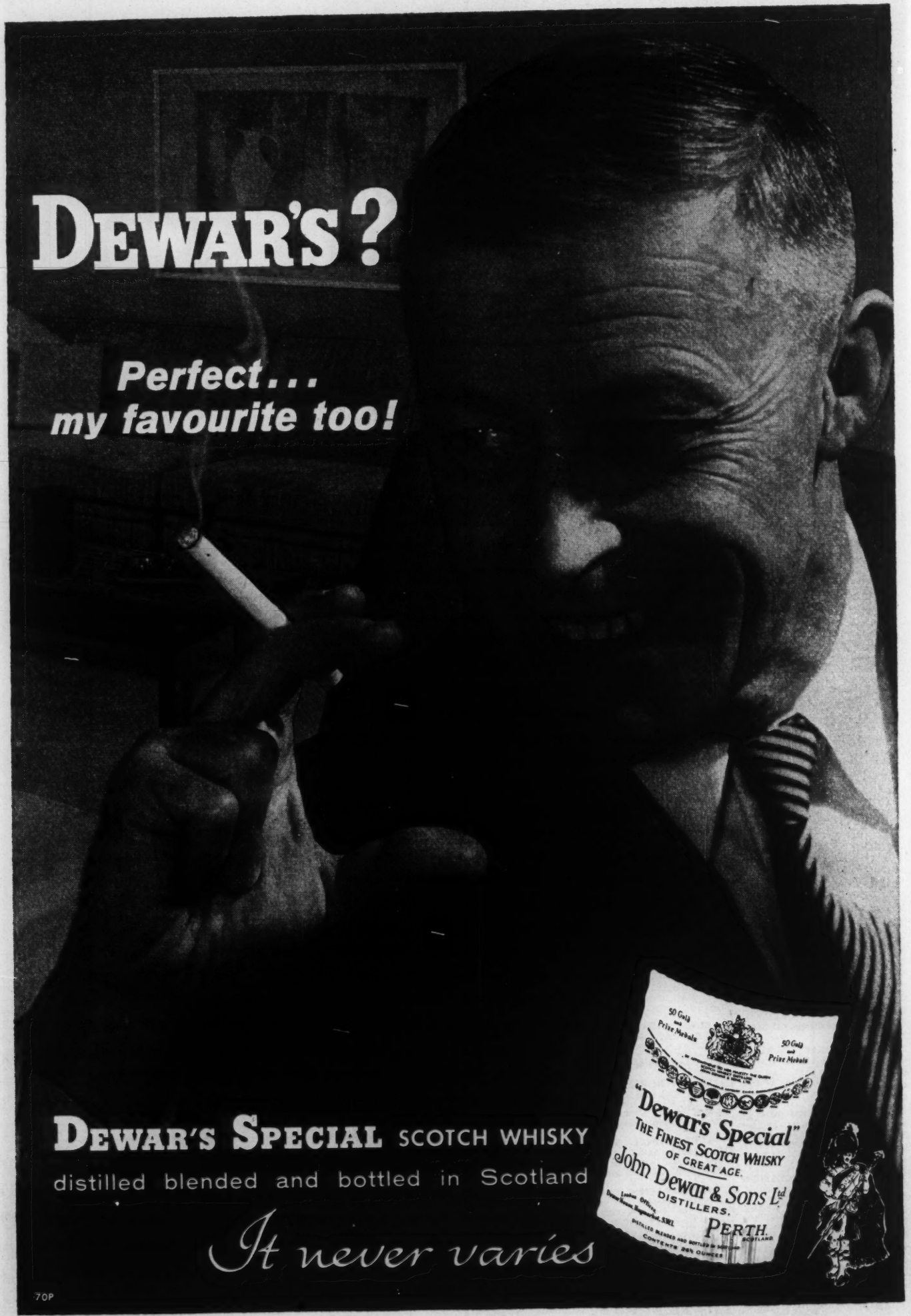
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Saturday Night

VOL. 73, NO. 19 ESTABLISHED 1887 WHOLE NO. 3322

Features:

Commonwealth Conference Surveys Future
by Maxwell Cohen, 10

What the Russians See on Television
by Wendy Michener, 12

Jack Duffy: Following Funny Footsteps
by Brian Swarbrick, 16

How to Buy a House and Stay Solvent
by Bruce Wallace, 20

Departments:

Letters, 4
Ottawa Letter, 6
Travel, 18
Books, 29
Gold and Dross, 34
Editorials, 48

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Subscription Prices: Canada $4.00 one year; $6.00 two years; $8.00 three years; $10.00 four years. Commonwealth countries and U.S.A. $5.00 per year; all others $6.00. Newsstand and single issues 20c. Authorized as second class mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa. Published and printed by Consolidated Press Limited, Room 708, Drummond Building, 1117 St. Catherine St. West, Montreal, Canada. Editorial and Advertising Offices, 73 Richmond St. W., Toronto 1, Canada.

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PICTURE CREDITS: Cover, © Henry Fox; Page 3, Gilbert A. Milne; Page 6, Karsh; Page 9, Alan Mercer; Pages 10, 11, Wide World, Ashley & Crippen, McKague; Pages 12, 13, Society for Cultural Relations with the USSR, Wendy Michener; Pages 14, 15, UPI; Pages 16, 17, Herb Knott, Robt. C. Ragsdale; Pages 18, 19, South African Tourist Corporation; Page 20, National Film Board; Page 22, RCA Victor; Page 27, Columbia; Page 28, Columbia; Page 29, McKague, MacMillan.

Maxwell Cohen

On September 15, twenty-six years after R. B. Bennett's famous Commonwealth Conference, another such meeting will convene in Montreal. What exactly will come of it? Not much in the way of preferential tariffs, says Professor Cohen on Page 10. But some important steps may be taken in setting a Commonwealth Exchange Fund and a Commonwealth Development Fund in which Canada may take an increasingly important role.

Wendy Michener

What do Russians see on television? Here is an amusing peep over Ivan's shoulder as he sits, firmly glued as any Westerner, to the litt'e glowing box. He naturally gets massive doses of propaganda which he has become clever at eluding, and of course no advertising. What else? Here is a first hand report on Page 12. Wendy Michener, former Stratford and Montreal newspaperwoman, is now studying abroad on a Canada Council journalistic fellowship.

R. M. Baiden

Inside betting favors a sharp reversal of the stock market's recent gains. R. M. Baiden, SATURDAY NIGHT'S Business Editor, examines the reasons for the new bearishness in the financial community, on Page 9. Baiden concludes that while the stock market is still one of the best ways to put investment funds to work in the long run, most investors would be better off out of the market for a while.

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Letters

Good Work?

May I disagree violently with your report of "good work" by committees of the House of Commons in the recent session? I refer in particular to the so-called investigation into the Printing Bureau which degenerated into a disgraceful brawl. Its meetings have reflected no credit on its loud-mouthed and vindictive partisans. In fact the whole business is a disgrace to Parliamentary procedure and the proper conduct of the affairs of a democratic nation.

OTTAWA — PIERRE BOULIN

. . . In my opinion one of the greatest triumphs of the Diefenbaker government has been the restoration of the great usefulness of committees of the House. How unlike the domineering disrespect for Parliament shown by the former Grit bosses. We now have responsible government once more and a triumph for democracy in action.

MONTREAL — RAYMOND J. CLAIR

Right Thinking

What Detroit needs is not a return to Model-T thinking, as your writer put it, but to Model-T production or its modern equivalent. The Model-T was the revolutionary car—a people's car, i.e. volkswagen. The Model A was a fine car in the same tradition, so was the first V-8. It was only when the chromium dripping out of the ears of the designers blocked them from hearing what people wanted, that things started to go wrong. Now, before we lose a very important segment of our economy to foreign imports, is the time for some right-thinking. Who will come up with the much-wanted Model-X?

WINDSOR — JOHN MOREL

. . . all this yapping about little cars is just so much eyewash. American producers are not fools; they are among the smartest businessmen in the world. They have made careful surveys of what North American people want — and buy — and time will prove that they are thinking along the right lines.

OAKVILLE — WILLIAM PRENTICE

Action Stations

Power seems to paralyze some people. What I cannot understand for the life of me is how the present Government has fallen into the same pitfall of so-called defence as did its not-lamented predecessors. Here we are still piddling away our hard earned dollars — an incredible percentage of them — on outmoded, tinhorn schemes, in the air and on the ground. I don't think there is one Canadian today who believes that we are getting anything like our money's worth for what we spend. It would be ludicrous if it were not tragic. Never mind about printing bureaus; let's get some action in the right place before it's too late.

WINNIPEG — BLAIR G. BURNS

. . . your article "How NORAD worked", Most Canadians believe that with Canada's second-rate air squadrons, in so far as this country is concerned, it don't work.

CALGARY — MICHAEL G. ELMORE

Top marks to the brass at Ottawa. They have got the poor little Tories in the same bemused bag as they had the Grits. Maybe they run secret courses in the rope-trick and snake charming . . . But we pay the piper.

SHERBROOKE — R. L. SIMS

Cooling Draft

You have performed a national service in drawing attention to the grave danger which exists to our sovereign rights in our far north. We should not only man the DEW line with Canadian personnel at once, as Mike Pearson suggests, but we should make it clear to all nations as to just what we own and what we are going to do about it. There is not a minute to be lost. I congratulate Professor Cohen for his clear thinking. The breeze of danger blows from the north.

THE PAS — MAURICE FINDLAY

. . . Max Cohen should put a Polar Ice cap on his head for a while to cool down the feverish thinking displayed in his last article.

MONTREAL — T. J. OGILVIE

Piggy-Bank?

While figuring out their estimates on Pay TV, the sponsors would do well to remember the difficulties encountered by the CBC when trying to collect that two dollar fee from radio users in radio's early days. In the end, they were glad to let the sponsors take over.

Chances are that when the Telemeter man gets round to collect he will find

that a lot of determined housewives, using a steak-knife and bobby pin, have already cleaned out that Telemeter box to get change for the boy from the drug-store.

TORONTO W. H. WISEMAN

Watch, Wait

As you point out editorially women are far too well endowed physically to make safe traffic cops. Once you let this situation get out of hand anything can happen.

Traffic cops with the physical endowments of Jayne Mansfield or Marilyn Monroe. Cops whistling orders to the traffic and traffic whistling wolf-calls at the over-endowed cops. Drivers wrapping themselves round the cenotaph, or climbing the city hall steps. Let's not rush into this thing. If we have to have female traffic cops let's keep 'em under-endowed.

TORONTO JAMES Q. PHELAN

Relax!

While we are consigning the big car to "the graveyard of obsolete status symbols", along with the chandelier and piano, let's add a few more status symbols to the heap; e.g., the outdoor barbecue that is now substituting for the screened porch, the picture-window that offers a view of nothing but the picture-window across the road, the out-sized porcelain vat that has replaced the old-fashioned tub with the sloping back.

Let's get back to the world of manoeuvreable cars, relaxed out-door eating, private living, and comfortable soaking combined with reading.

VANCOUVER T. L. BURNS

Quasi-Ownership

It was interesting to read in your article "Polar Ice and Arctic Sovereignty" that the Polar Ice Cap "represents a kind of quasi-land for the purposes of peaceful or military use".

Let's make sure that our sector of this polar area remains Canadian and doesn't come under the sovereignty of either the Soviet, quasi-land of the proletariat or the U.S.A., sweet quasi-land of liberty. Pity we haven't a flag to plant in the area beyond that quasi-national emblem, the Canadian ensign.

VICTORIA S. P. B. BLAY

First Rank

According to your Ottawa correspondent, "Prime Minister Diefenbaker is too much a rhetorician and crusader ever to be a parliamentarian of the first rank."

So what? Prime Minister Diefenbaker's rhetoric and crusading won him two consecutive elections at the head of a party that beat some of the best first-rank parliamentarians in the country.

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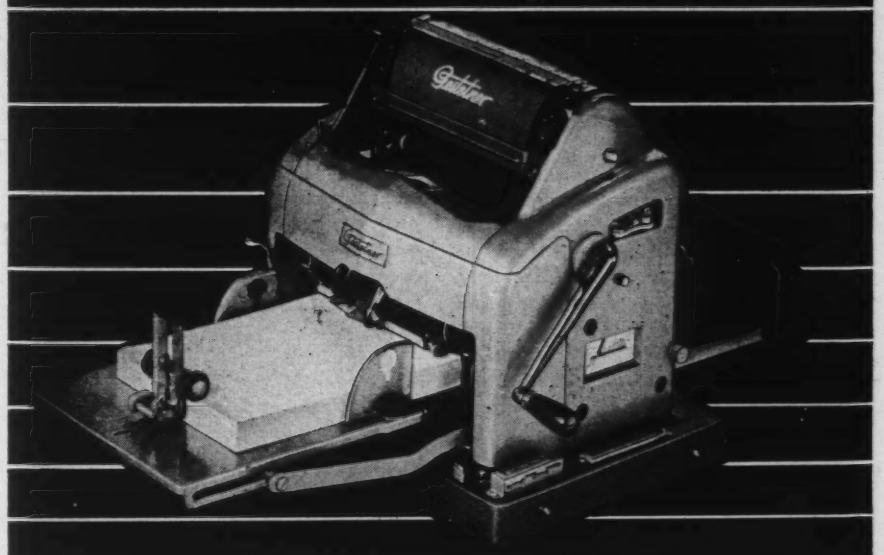

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Ottawa Letter

by John A. Stevenson

Manners and Morals

THE PACE of the disposal of Parliament's business proved too slow for the achievement of prorogation on August 23, the target of the Government. The parties in opposition did not resort to obstructive tactics, but the conciliatory temper shown by most Ministers did not deter the opposition for insisting upon their right to subject to critical scrutiny bills and votes, about whose merits they were dubious. Naturally this unwillingness to facilitate the quick passage of bills irritated the Cabinet and its supporters with the result that on both sides of the House of Commons tempers became badly frayed in the closing weeks of the session and some measures did not secure adequate consideration. Undoubtedly the business of Parliament would have been handled more efficiently if the British practice of adjourning early in August and reassembling to wind up the session in October had been followed.

The bill for the creation of new structures of organisation for our radio and TV services was much too important a measure to be rushed through with unseemly haste in the dying days of the session and Mr. Pearson's complaint about this procedure was endorsed by the Ottawa Journal, normally a supporter of the Government, but his amendment to block the passage of the bill to ensure its careful consideration by a committee was defeated. The bill, as it stands, pleases the private radio interests, because it frees them from the hated supervision of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and the friends of the CBC have had their worst fears about its fate removed by the explicit pronouncements of Mr. Nowlan that the Government is determined to keep it as an agency for giving the Canadian people national radio and TV services and strengthening its power to foster a native Canadian culture. But they are fearful that the provision which makes the directors of the CBC appointees at the pleasure of the Cabinet opens the door for political control of it. So they think that the fortunes of the new system will depend largely upon the quality of the personnel selected for the new Board of Broadcasting Governors and the directorate of the CBC (particularly upon the choice of a successor as head of the CBC to A. D. Dunton), of some individual, who will match him in intellectual powers and independence of mind.

One disquieting feature of the late session was its provision of fresh evidence that the overwhelming ascendancy of one party in the House of Commons causes a deterioration in parliamentary manners. What are called good manners are a sweetening influence in the intercourse of human beings and a hallmark of an equable temper and a civilised outlook upon life and its problems and their absence or habitual neglect in an individual or group indicates a lack of education and

The late Mackenzie King: A stickler.

an insensitiveness to the feelings of others.

When the backbenchers of a party with a huge parliamentary majority are, as always happens, severely rationed in regard to their opportunities for displaying their prowess as orators and vigilant guardians of the interests of their constituents, many of them are apt to experience a sense of frustration and feel that they must make their presence felt and demonstrate their partisan ardor in crude vocal effervescences, which grate upon sensitive nerves and reveal a deplorable indifference to the traditional proprieties of debates in Parliaments of the British Commonwealth. In the years after Mackenzie King, who was a great stickler for observance of what he used to call the amenities of public life, passed from the stage, a large body of the serried mass of Liberal backbenchers were often guilty of regrettable lapses from grace through the barrages of jeers, taunts and catcalls which they would direct against political opponents, whose utterances displeased them. These performances represented an effort to embarrass and intimidate critics of the Government and it was only on rare occasions that Liberal Ministers applied a restraining hand to them.

The last two elections eliminated from the House most of the Liberal sinners against the decencies of parliamentary life, but unfortunately many of the Tories who have replaced them on the backbenches seem to be infected with the same incapacity to realise that good manners are a source of credit to their possessors and that they are particularly desirable in the elected representatives of the nation, because their absence gives an unfair impression of the mental level and social standards of the Canadian people.

Most of the present Ministers have set a good example to their supporters by showing generous consideration for the numerical weakness of the opposition, but it has been lost upon a large contingent of their backbenchers, who seem determined to prove that they can outclass their Liberal predecessors as masters of offensive ridicule and raucous interruptions. They probably do not realise how much damage they do to their own claims to be creditable representatives of their voters and how much discredit they bring upon Parliament as an institution.

It was only natural that the Progressive-Conservative members of the public accounts committee should take a fiendish glee in exposing the waste of public money in connection with the new Printing Bureau erected in Hull under Liberal auspices and the Liberal politicians, who are sitting ducks in this case are fair game for them. It is true that Mr. Cloutier, the King's printer has a large share of responsibility for some of the gross extravagances in the construction of the Bureau but he is a senior civil servant and the almost sadistic persecution to which he was subjected by certain Tory members, when he appeared as a witness, was inexcusable. The roustabouts on the Tory backbenches could study with profit the proceedings of our much abused Senate. There the dominant Liberal majority has always shown habitual courtesy towards the weak opposition and breaches of its high standards of parliamentary decorum are very rare. Indeed an atmosphere of brotherly love often seems to pervade the whole Upper Chamber.

Preparations are now well in train for the economic conference of the partners of the British Commonwealth, which will open in Montreal on September 15 and it will have a much larger number of delegations participating in its deliberations than the similar conference, which was held in Ottawa in 1932. To the latter

Britain, Canada, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand sent full Ministerial delegations, and countries like India and the British West Indies had representatives in attendance with watching briefs. But at the meeting in Montreal the new Asiatic partners, India, Pakistan, Ceylon and Malaya as well as Rhodesia, Ghana, Malaya and the West Indian Federation will have the same status as the senior members of the Commonwealth and therefore the range of the discussions and the interests, which will have to be considered will be much wider than in 1932.

Between the two conferences there are points of similarity. Tory Prime Ministers of Canada, the late Lord Bennett and John Diefenbaker, were the originators of each conference and their common avowed objective was to stimulate the prosperity of the whole Commonwealth by increasing the flow of trade between its partners. The Ottawa Conference, moreover, met under the shadow of a worldwide depression and an important animating impulse for convening it came from the harsh high protectionist policy which was being pursued by the Republican administration of President Hoover, then in power at Washington.

Lord Bennett, who managed to dominate a weak-kneed British delegation headed by Earl Baldwin and Neville Chamberlain, each of them by temperament an appeaser, persuaded the Ottawa Conference to use the instrument of preferential tariffs for building a sort of a fiscal ring-fence around the Commonwealth. When the Liberal Ministry of Mackenzie King came to power in 1935, it encountered little opposition from the other partners to its drastic revision of the Ottawa agreements.

But there have been revolutionary changes in the economic and political conditions of the world since 1932. The United States and Russia now bestride this planet like two colossi and enmeshed in the orbit of each of them are two groups of satellite states. Today our economy is so closely intertwined with that of the United States that any policy in either the economic or diplomatic field, which is repugnant to Washington, is virtually impossible for us. Prime Minister Diefenbaker undoubtedly cherished an honest aspiration to rescue Canada from her dependency upon the American market and redress our heavy adverse balance of trade with our neighbor, but on examination the practical obstacles to this project proved so formidable that he has been trying to explain that he never made any definite promises to divert 15% of Canada's import trade from the United States to Britain. So it is altogether unlikely that there will be any serious advocacy either by Mr. Diefenbaker or any other leader of a revival of the policy embodied in the Ottawa agreements.

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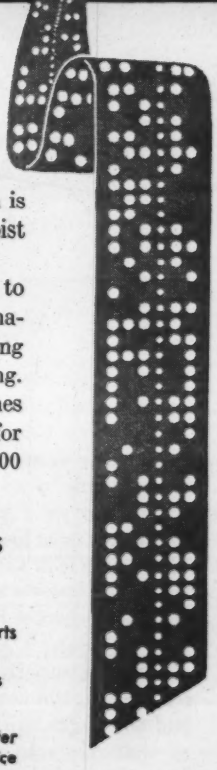

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Saturday Night

Bulls vs. Bears:

Stock Market Outlook Sparks Hot Controversy

by R. M. Baiden

"I'M NOT SAYING the market is going to fall out of bed —I'm just saying I wouldn't want to be in it right now".

The implied advice that this is a good time to be out of the stock market, just about sums up inside opinion in financial circles. The consensus along Toronto's Bay Street, for example, is that the market is much more apt to go down than up, although how big any drop might be is just a guess. Opposing this viewpoint is a minority group which maintains that the factors supporting the market are stronger than those that could cause a break.

On one point, however, both are agreed: the market has staged a remarkably quick recovery from the low of last winter. It is in the analysis of this recovery—what caused it, how strong it is and what it means—that they disagree.

Statistics provide the bare bones of the story. From an all-time high of 506.33 in August, 1956, the Toronto Stock Exchange industrial index plummeted to a low of 380.06—a drop of almost 22 per cent—in October, 1957.

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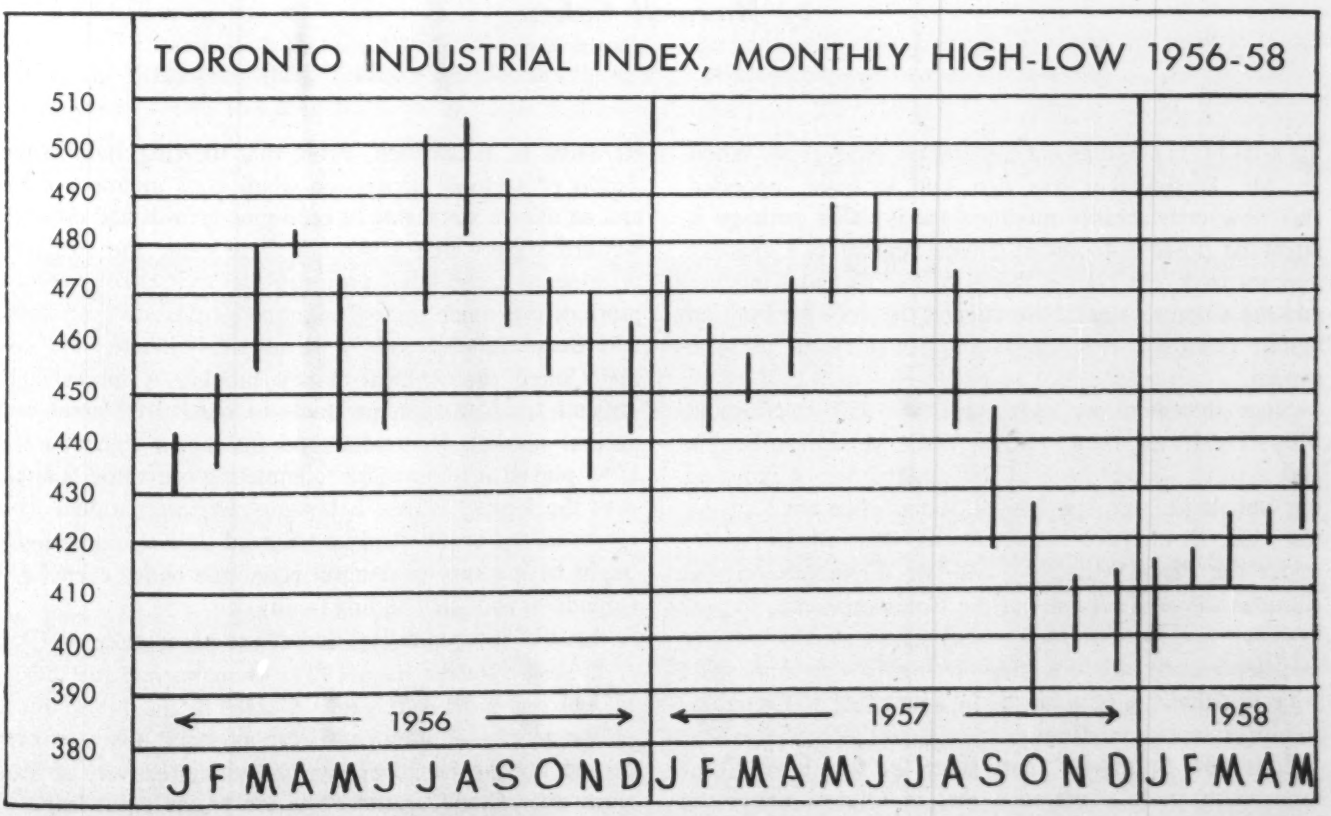


Fluctuations of industrial index show market's rise to mid-1957, sharp break to end of year. Recovery was rapid.

At Mont Tremblant: Sir David Eccles; K. A. Gbedemah of Ghana; Peter Thorneycroft; Sir Arthur Fadden of Australia.

Commonwealth Conference Surveys the Family Fortunes

by Maxwell Cohen

FROM LITTLE ASIDES big conferences often grow. When Mr. Diefenbaker was first said to have suggested (his now considerably modified thesis) that perhaps it might be possible to divert fifteen percent of Canadian imports from the United States to the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth, he opened the door for both an honest economic reappraisal and for partisan political capital.

Since that time we have had the 1957 meetings at Mont Tremblant, the Canadian Trade Mission to Britain and a sober second look at the possibilities of reducing our imbalance with the United States while encouraging the U.K. to improve her's with us. And all the while, under the Prime Minister's and Mr. Fleming's original stimulus the civil servants of the Commonwealth, in preparation for the Conference that opens in Montreal in mid-September, are doubtless trying to determine just what it is that can be achieved by a new look at Commonwealth economic relations.

It is now twenty-six years since the first great Commonwealth trade conference met in Ottawa under the inspiration of another Conservative prime minister, the Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett. From that meeting, held in the depths of a global depression when mass unemployment and an almost static rate of economic growth had covered western society like a shroud, there came the structure of imperial preferential arrangements that have governed more or less much intra-Commonwealth trade ever since. Mr. Bennett's objectives were relatively simple. He saw the United States tariff policy making it increasingly difficult for Canadian products to reach that great and natural market. He understood the signal role that the U.K. played for Canada in completing our trade triangle with the United States, balancing our international payments in the result. And he believed the Commonwealth might be a more meaningful economic entity even for a Canada outside the sterling family.

But the entire political and economic climate of 1958 is so very different from 1932. Then we had just begun to feel our independence as a state in the fullest sense of the term — although so far as tariff policy is concerned we had been our own masters effectively at least since after Confederation. The era of the great Imperial Conferences, particularly of 1926 and 1930, climaxed

Next week's meeting will be more of a fiscal than a trade effort. Concentration will be on the setting up of Exchange and Development Funds for growth and monetary control. Canada will be a major contributor to both.

R. B. Bennett inspired the first Commonwealth conference in 1932.

by the Statute of Westminster in 1931, had created almost a new Commonwealth whose juridical independence now equaled the authority that already existed in fact. Faced, therefore, with mass unemployment and an increasingly walled off United States market, Mr. Bennett took the initiative, as the senior Commonwealth sister, to fashion a new instrument that would yield not only important economic answers to the marketing problems of depressed Commonwealth economies but that might provide a counterpoise in economic terms to the centrifugal forces long present politically.

Preferences thereafter played an important short-run role in Canadian economic development. They certainly encouraged the establishment of some U.S. subsidiaries in Canada that now could manufacture and ship from their Canadian base to take advantage of the preferential system. To that extent, therefore, the 1932 Agreements, apart altogether from the immediate benefits of a general preferential access to Commonwealth markets, accounted for a not insubstantial part of United States investment in secondary industries.

The war changed much of the hypotheses upon which rested the Canadian trading concepts that encouraged the 1932 agreements. Galvanized by wartime needs into new levels of economic activity, faced with problems of more than full employment rather than unemployment, accepting a new intensification of economic relationships with the United States and, finally, witnessing the decline of United Kingdom and Commonwealth as areas that held answers to Canada's balance of payment problems with the U.S., a new attitude emerged in Canada toward Commonwealth economic relations as a whole.

Indeed Canada found itself, through mutual aid, helping to finance U.K. wartime needs. Suddenly Canada had become, through the pressures of war-making, a great trading power in its own right and, by the end of the war, there were, therefore, totally new perspectives emerging about the role of the Commonwealth in the Canadian economic future. Perhaps the most important of these perspectives was a new feeling for "multilateralism"—a heavy word that simply meant freer worldwide trade. This had always been latent in much Canadian thinking and indeed, motivated some of the

CONTINUED ON PAGE 33

Current trade discussions began with Mr. Diefenbaker's off-the-cuff suggestion of diversion of 15 per cent of imports from U.S. to U.K.

Finance Minister Donald Fleming will head the Canadian delegation to the Commonwealth conference, is likely to be elected chairman.

No quiz programs, no marriages in public, no giveaways, and most of all no advertising on Russian TV. Education, culture are top items.

Puppets are popular on Russian TV as in Canada. Here, Televichok performs on Leningrad program.

Women play important part in technical production of TV in Russia. Woman lighting operator is in Moscow studio.

TV in Russia: Poets, Puppets and Propaganda

by Wendy Michener

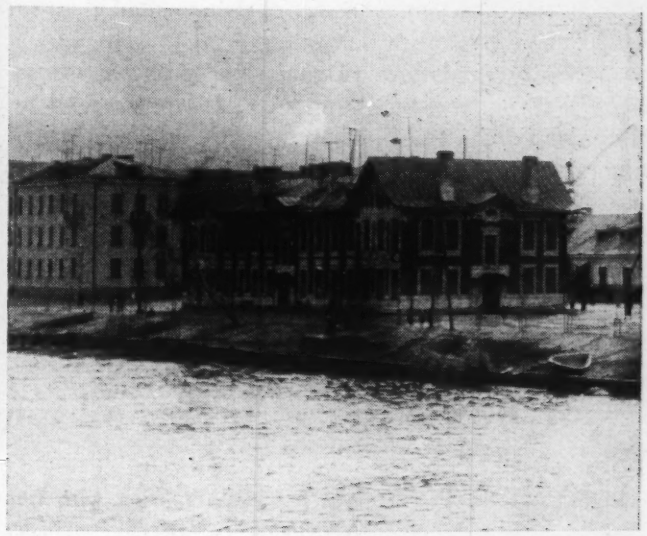
THE WHOLE CHARACTER of Soviet television is different from anything found in America or even in free Europe, as you might expect. It is inclined to be less trivial, less frivolous, and a great deal less amusing (intentionally, that is). The two main purposes of Soviet television are stated as entertainment and education, with a fairly heavy emphasis on education. One of the worst things you can call a Russian is "uncultured" (mekulturny) and the Russian appetite for knowledge can be seen in the popularity of books, movies, theatres, newspapers — any means of information and entertainment.

Moscow broadcasts on two channels daily, anywhere from 2 pm until 11.30 pm. and reaches about 4 million people. Leningrad broadcasts on one channel daily from 7.30 to 11.30 and reaches about 2 million people. Stations in smaller cities like Omsk, Minsk and Pinsk generally only broadcast on three days of the week. Daytime television is mostly for children since all good Soviet citizens are presumed to be at work. Besides, the Soviet Union pays special attention to children in all fields.

In the week before the great May Day celebrations, as the strips of red bunting were going up on the fronts of all public buildings, the millions of Moscow viewers, sitting by their samovars in fully-darkened rooms were invited to regale themselves with:

Special events coverage for Russian TV. Cameras recording famed May Day celebration just outside Red Square aid process of political education.

Speedy expansion of Russian TV broadcasting services sparked quick interest among populace. Aerials are on Leningrad homes.



a program of Lenin's favorite musical works;

a whole opera broadcast from a Moscow theatre;

a film about atomic energy;

a program devoted to the works of a Tadjik (one of the aforementioned 60 nationalities) poet;

a basketball game between the US and the USSR teams;

a three-hour meeting to celebrate the 29th Anniversary of Lenin, held in the Bolshoi theatre; and many other such delightful programs.

The children could see:

an animated film based on the Russian Fairy Tale the Little Humpbacked Horse;

a program about the publication of books in a series entitled I Want to Know Everything;

and a program devoted to a day of International Solidarity of young people against colonialism.

The number of actual political broadcasts is relatively small, but since every program has a Marxist bias, all are, to a certain extent political. On a yearly basis 10 percent of broadcast time is allotted to sport, 12 percent to theatre, 20 percent to music, 40 percent to films, 3 percent to news, 10 percent to children's programs, and 4 percent to science and industry.

In Moscow at least, the numerous meetings to celebrate the glorious anniversaries of people's heroes can usually be avoided by switching to a second channel. The greater the choice, the less is the control of what is viewed. Current sets are made to receive 12 channels, probably as a sign, like the fabulous Metro stations, of the wonderful times to come.

TV is immensely popular, despite relatively low standard. Visitors see television sets in country homes lacking plumbing, other "essentials".

No quiz programs then. No public marriages. No give-aways and no serial comedies. Needless to say, no commercials. There are however, Disney films and cartoons, foreign films dubbed into Russian, programs of jazz and pops where teen-agers dance in front of the camera, and a Russian equivalent of Howdy-Doody. Their puppet is called Televichok, and with a cast of dogs, cats and other friends has various adventures. He receives a huge fan mail.

Russia has attempted so far only a few

CONTINUED ON PAGE 45

Good Guys and Badmen in Arab Showdown

by Anthony West

U.A.R. plays footsie with the Neighbors. Nasser's minister for war, Abel-Hakim Amer, calls on Crown Prince Feisal of Saudi Arabia. Old assassination plot had estranged the two countries.

THE GREAT WEEK of the New York summit talks has come and gone in anti-climactic fashion. The President of the United States appeared before the General Assembly whence all but he had fled, and after delivering an address full of platitudes and altogether free of surprises, went back to his golf. The character of the proposals he made was too embarrassing for most American commentators to discuss, and a dismal disappointment to the few foreigners who still look to the United States for leadership.

If they were read to the Marines picturesquely bivouacked under the umbrella pines along the Mediterranean shore of the Lebanon, the boys must have been as much in the dark as ever about what they were doing nearly six thousand miles from home. Someone has apparently told the President that the Arabs are simple-minded graziers whose cupidity has been aroused by broadcasts from Cairo promising them easy money from oil royalties if they will join up with some tricky foreigners called Egyptians. The President appears to believe that these fundamentally good hearted chaps will see reason if they are given a little money to improve their farming techniques and lots of water to make their forage and food crops grow. They will then forget all this United Arab Republic stuff and develop a healthy respect for the rights of small nations. Divided and contented then, the Middle East would present no problems.

Was it really as puerile as that? It was. And it had the added quality of being infuriating to the Arabs by virtue of its implication that they were a backward people who didn't really know what was good for them, and who needed charity from a sort of super-slush fund to be subscribed to and managed by the United Nations. Actually the Arabs know very well what would be good for them; lots of oil, a medicine which would cure all their economic problems overnight by providing them with all the income and investment capital they could conceivably want. If the United Arab Republic were in being there would be no need whatever for outside aid for the Middle East.

The President's views on the U.A.R. are simple, deriving from the mythology of his Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles, a New England puritan given to consulting his conscience rather than the specialists employed by the State Department. Mr. Dulles' conscience tells him that Abdul Gamal Nasser is a badman and a demagogue. He has proved that he is a demagogue by winning mass support among the largely illiterate populations of the Middle East. He has proved that he is against stable government by conducting a successful

revolution. And he gives continuing proof of his immorality by trying to create the United Arab Republic in defiance of the rights of the small sovereign nations. He is particularly immoral in refusing to recognise the right of Israel to drive some three hundred thousand Arabs from their homes and to dump them on the neighboring Moslem countries as destitute refugees.

His readiness to defend the interests of these homeless Arabs by force, and to limit the further expansion of Israel into Arab territory marks him as an aggressive, small time, Hitler. Actually his visionary United Arab Republic is merely a cloak for a simple expansionist program forced on him by his insoluble internal economic difficulties. The Dulles doctrine is that these are so great that if Nasser can be kept out of the oilfields for a comparatively short period he will wither away and no more will be heard of Arab Nationalism. The Arabian deserts will resound to the National Anthems of the sacred small sovereign states, and the soft gurgling of oil pouring along the pipelines.

Can the policies of a great nation really be based on as simple a mythology as that? Again the answer is that they can. The full extent of the possibilities of naivete on the part of the United States were revealed by the brief which Ambassador Lodge was put up to deliver to the United Nations on the subject of the American landing in the Lebanon. Lodge said in so many words that the United States forces were in the Lebanon against their will and that it was the earnest desire of the administration to get them out again just as soon as the state of the country and the organization of the proper means of preserving its sovereignty would admit of their withdrawal. This produced a tremendous horse laugh from the Arab world, and both Mr. Lodge and Mr. Dulles showed every sign of being deeply hurt by the scepticism with which their justification of their

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The legacy Nasser might leave to the West as the successful founder of the United Arab Republic would be preferable to anything that might be gained in the short run by his defeat.

Eisenhower at the UN Assembly. Someone told President that Arabs are simple-minded chaps who will see reason.

US Ambassador Lodge and his boss Dulles were deeply hurt at scepticism of U.A.R. envoy Dr. Mostafa Kamel.

If the President's speech were read to the marines they would still wonder why they are so far from home.

Duffy is a great admirer of Frank Sinatra, whom he resembles, and regards him as "a really great artist." "I want to be like him as an entertainer," he says, "but I don't want to be known as the guy who looks like Sinatra."

CBC's Jack Duffy:

Following Funny Footsteps

by Brian Swarbrick

He is the best bet to fill the hole left by Wayne and Shuster. Hitched to talent is the intense personality of the dedicated entertainer.

FOR THE MEN WHO have to put together the CBC's winter television schedule so that it will interest a jaded public and lure a recession-conscious advertiser to foot its bills, this long hot summer has been an exceedingly short three months. They have been faced with the problem of filling the gap made when they let Ed Sullivan steal their first-rank comedy performers, Wayne and Shuster, right from under their noses—more or less through their own apathy. Last week they took a big step towards closing the gap. They hired Jack Duffy, after ten weeks' exposure as a summer replacement, to continue his *Here's Duffy* show for the full 1958-59 season.

In signing Duffy, the CBC acquired the kind of property all of show business is looking for: the all-around entertainer. The public, having grown used to such many-sided talents as Sammy Davis, Steve Allen, Sid Caesar and Peter Ustinov, expects more of a TV star than the ability to do one thing well. It expects a kind of one-man band, and that's what Duffy is.

He is not just a singer, not just an impressionist, not just a comedian. He is all of these things, good enough at all of them to make his living from any one of them. And hitched to these talents there is the intense personality of the dedicated entertainer. It comes through compellingly no matter what he is doing.

As the star of the *Here's Duffy* show, he is required to be a variety of personalities, and he has to turn one off and the next one on without looking artificial. Everybody in show business tries to develop this quality; Duffy is one of the few people who seem to have been born with it. For him it seems to come easily because the thing he is doing at the moment always appears to be the real Duffy.

When he is singing a ballad, Jack is the soulful little guy in love, earnest and sincere, looking almost as

if he is about to cry. Yet when he switches to a jump tune, the fingers snap unconsciously, the slim frame (5′ 8″, 120 pounds) rocks to the rhythm, and Jack is a bundle of energy, bouncing along as if he is the happiest man in the world. When he is playing the fool in the comedy sketches, there is no holding back, no self conscious awareness that he might be losing his dignity. He doesn't just say the lines. He contorts his face, rolls his eyes and hunches his body in an endless series of grotesque yet funny caricatures.

Which of all these talents is the real Duffy?

"I honestly don't know," he says. "When people ask me what I really want to do, I don't know what to tell them. Sometimes I want to be just a singer. Then I think maybe I'd like to be just a comic. Then I get an urge to direct, or to be a straight dramatic actor. I guess I just want to entertain, any way I can."

Jack Duffy has a compulsion to entertain. No matter where he is, or what the circumstances are, if there is an audience, Jack wants to entertain them. The day the announcement was made that his show had been signed on for the winter, Duffy was attending his mother's funeral. He had had the bulk of the arrangements to make, and he was tired and solemn. It seemed like the worst possible day to interview him. For a while he was contained and quiet-spoken, but then, when somebody laughed at something he did, he began to react to his audience. He got up and pranced around the room as a caveman (a part he had had in a CBC Folio program), dangling his arms, bandy-legged, his lower lip thrust forward and down until he looked like Cro-Magnon man in an Ivy League suit.

"I have a flexible face. It's easy for me to mug. I don't even think about it. I just find myself taking on whatever character seems to be needed to make the role come alive," Duffy said.

His singing impressions are achieved in much the same manner. "I have a flexible voice, too. If I like the person, I watch and listen to his style—the things about him which make me like him—and pretty soon I'm gesturing the way he does and singing the way he sings, almost naturally."

Duffy with The Crescendos, the singing group on the "Here's Duffy" show. Duffy himself sang with Tommy Dorsey's orchestra, first with a group, later as a "single".

His most natural impression is of Frank Sinatra, an entertainer he idolizes. "There is a really great artist," Duffy says reverently. "The things this man can do . . . If there is one thing I really want, it's to be like him."

Duffy is very like Sinatra now. He has an incredible facial resemblance, the same slight physique, and his natural singing and speaking voices are close to Sinatra's. In fact, without realizing it, Duffy will slide into the American baritone's mannerisms almost at the mention of his name.

Some people expect him to make something of the fact that they are look-alikes. "What am I supposed to

CONTINUED ON PAGE 44

Duffy mugs through a skit on his show. His flexible face allows him to take on various characters without effort.

Jill Foster plays opposite Duffy in comedy sketches. Comic, singer, mimic, he is first of all, an entertainer.

Typical Zulu matron. Zulus are the Heaven People. They live in Natal, in the north.

South Africa: Land for the Camera Fan

by Warren F. West

CANADIANS IN SEARCH of sunshine and adventure should visit South Africa at any time. There is always good weather somewhere in South Africa throughout the year. Most popular travel season is December to May.

The tourist can reach South Africa without difficulty today — either by sea or by air—from Canada or the United States. Any travel agent can supply the details of how to get there, and there are many interesting tours available, ranging in cost, including all transportation, from $1,600.00 for a short tour, to complete African safaris costing up to $5,000.00. A person holding a valid Canadian passport does not require a visa.

One of the unforgettable experiences of a visit to South Africa is a trip through the Kruger National Park. Here, from the absolute safety of your car, you may see lions sunning themselves at the roadside, great African elephants, leopards, giraffe, thousands of buck and antelope and all the other wild creatures of the bushveld. A macadamised national highway links Johannesburg and Pretoria with the Kruger National Park, and there is also an excellent train and car-hire service. Visitors are accommodated in comfortable bungalows at the rest-camps situated in the heart of the Kruger National Park. Another of South Africa's unique Game Reserves is

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Lion cubs play along the road in Kruger National Park. Visitors are safe while they remain inside motor cars.

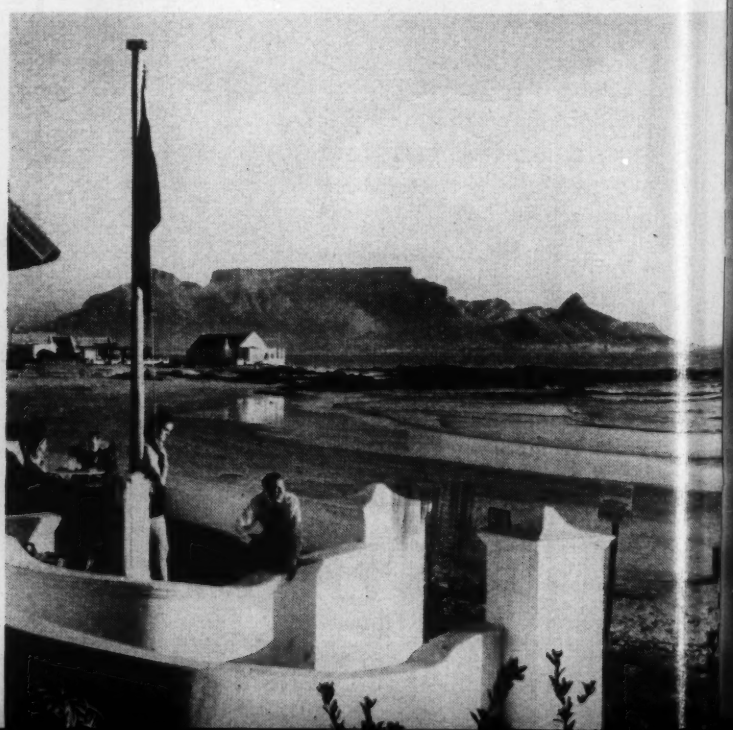


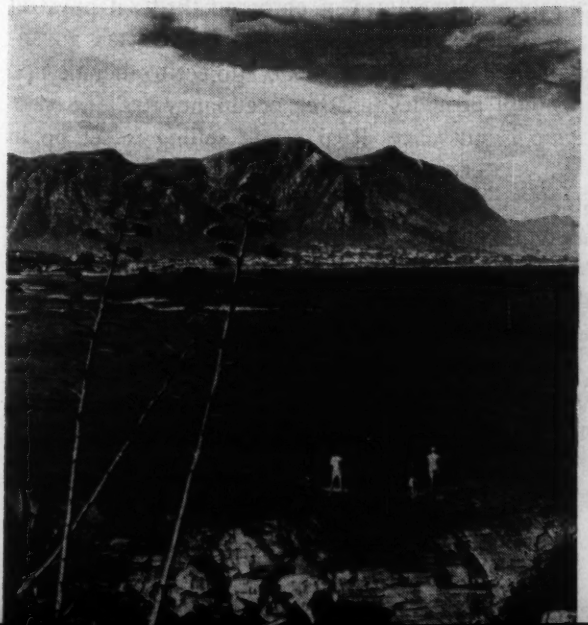
Table Mountain, Cape Town, seen from the Blue Peter Hotel, across the bay from the landmark.

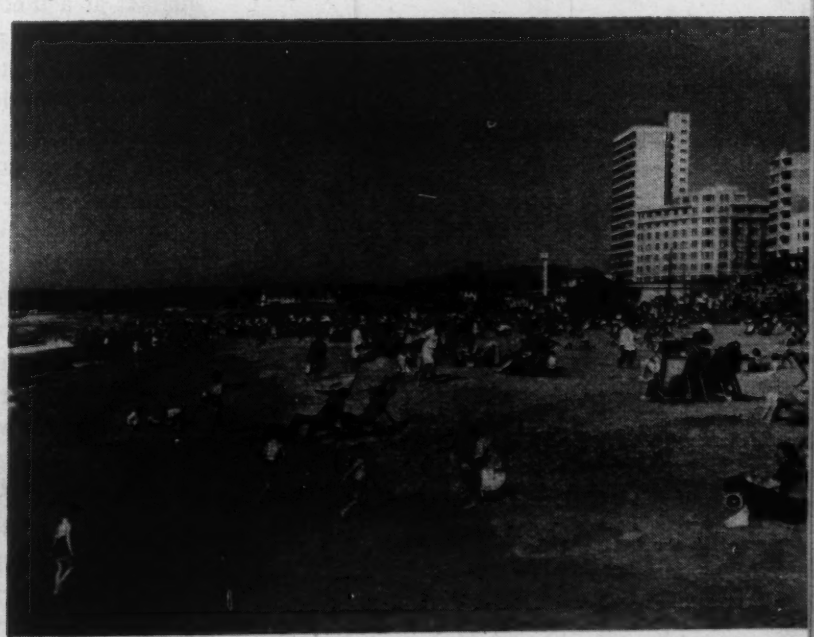
Elephants on a road in Kruger Park. Big game hunting days in South Africa are over. Cameras now take place.

The springtime Jacaranda Festival procession in Pretoria, administrative capital. Jacaranda is "Flower of Transvaal".

An artist at work is a fascinating visitor for these youngsters of an Ndebele village.

An Xhosa family at home in the Transkei Territory. The Xhosa are the colorful "red-blanket" people of the Cape Eastern Province.

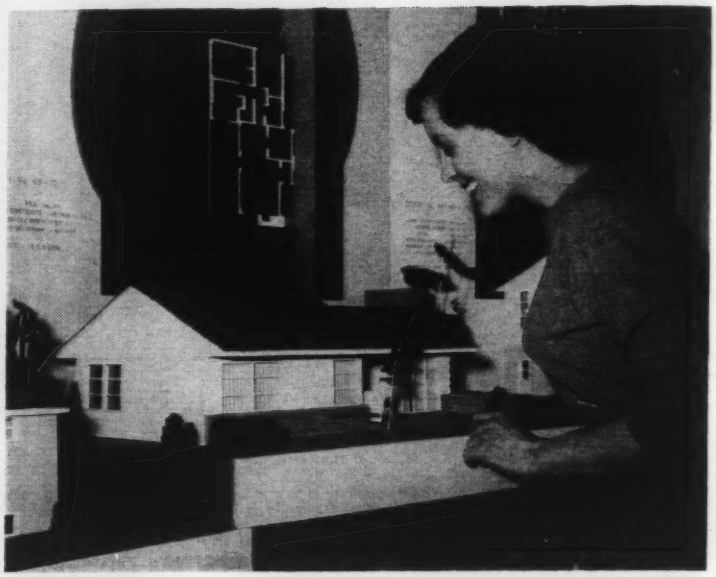




Beach at Durban. This is South Africa's year-round holiday spot on the Indian Ocean. It attracts bathers and all keen fishermen.

Left, rock fishing along the South African coast. There are nearly eleven hundred miles of colorful, sun-bathed beaches.

With a hefty program of house building on hand and a public cool toward any new financial commitment the neophyte buyer may well find the real estate wolves roaming at their hungriest.



Home ownership is the aim of most people, rewards are many.

How to Buy a House and Stay Solvent

by Bruce Wallace

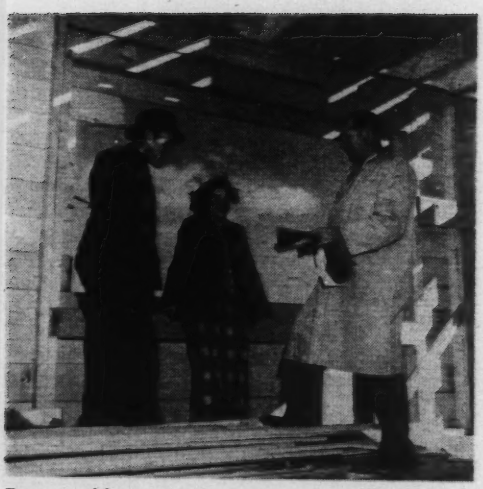
HOUSE CONSTRUCTION is the brightest light in the Canadian economy. In the first seven months this year residential construction figures totalled almost $800 million—a jump of about 80 per cent compared with a year ago.

For anyone contemplating buying a house in the near future, the implication is apparent: a lot more houses will be hitting the market at a time when many people are still apprehensive about the overall business picture. The result could easily be much more intensive selling practices by the real estate trade—and a greater chance for mistakes on the part of the buyer.

There is no doubt that home ownership has a number of advantages. It is a particularly effective form of enforced thrift; it pays off in lower rent costs; in pride of possession and in income tax advantages. (Dividends or interest from securities are subject to income tax. Money invested in a house provides tax-free occupancy).

But buying a home is not easy. Real estate selling is set up in favor of the seller. The vendor pays the agent's commission but, unlike the buyer on the stock exchange, the property buyer pays no commission. This fact alone should make your motto "Caveat emptor"—let the buyer beware.

The uninformed buyer faces two possible dangers: Paying more than the "going" price for a home, and buying a substandard house. Keep in mind that replacement cost is not the same as market value, the main criterion of which is current selling prices. These in turn will show variations with underlying conditions. A modern six-roomed house might bring $20,000 in one district but only $18,000 in another, if surrounded by inferior properties. Conversely, it might bring



But problems in buying a house are also many. Best rule is make no assumptions.

$22,000 in an area of more expensive homes.

Local real-estate agents are familiar with representative sales of certain classes of property in areas where they have frequent dealings. Variations in transfer prices can, however, reflect:

Short-term variations in supply and demand.

The amount of cash involved in a deal. Cash prices are usually lower than prices representing only partial cash, the balance being a claim to cash at a future date, that is a mortgage.

Consultation with three or four agents should bring out a rough average of going prices for any particular type of house. Information on buying opportunities comes from three sources:

Newspaper advertisements inserted by agents, or owners, (Not many owners try to sell their own homes unless an agent has previously found a property hard to move); from agents; from "For sale" signs on properties.

Houses are generally listed at prices somewhat above what the owner will take to leave room for bargaining. This excess is however considerably less than many owner's overvaluation of their homes.

"In many instances", says A. W. R. Treleaven of the Toronto Real Estate Board, "owners insisting on listing their homes at prices far in excess of current values and the selling price suggested . . . results in practically no action being taken on the house."

Any commission business is a shining mark for opportunists and the real-estate business is no exception. Broker's commissions range from 3½ to 5% of the selling price with about half the commission going to the salesman. A good real-estate salesman can probably earn $12,000 a year in the present market and the hope of duplicating this performance has attracted some salesmen who might be suited to peddling brushes or vacuum cleaners but who are scarcely qualified to evaluate property or to assume the role of a fiduciary. Only a nominal knowledge of real-estate practice qualifies a man to take out a salesman's license. The neophytes have to work "cold turkey" and are hungry for listings, the raw material of the trade. To obtain listings, they will sometimes promise would-be sellers prices far in excess of those being paid.

Over valuations, of course, clutter up the lists with dream-price merchandise. Learning to eliminate it, may involve the harrowing experience of fruitless journeys and property inspections: a bungalow listed at $20.000 and attractively described in the advertisement may have a major drawback such as a front entrance door opening into the kitchen.

Overpricing frequently reflects the owner's belief that the market owes him for improvements which were made to his own

CONTINUED ON PAGE 42

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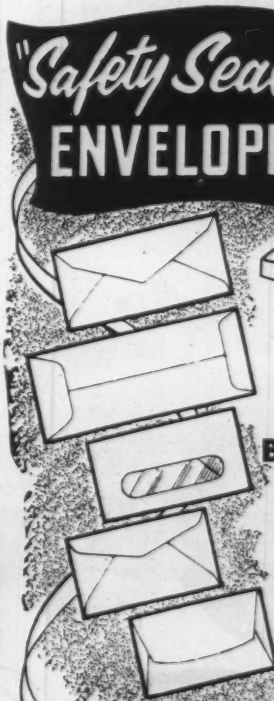

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Records

by William Krehm

Beethoven: Variations on a Theme by Diabelli, opus 120. Rudolf Serkin. *Columbia ML 5246.*

THE PUBLICITY SCHEME hatched by the Viennese publisher Diabelli in 1823 was brash in a way that only the publicity schemes of publishers can be. He himself composed a little waltz and dispatched it to every composer in sight with the request that they write variations on it. Undoubtedly he was working on the assumption that it would take a brave composer to say no to a publisher, but Beethoven, one of the composers to receive the theme, was the very man to do so.

At first he tossed the tune aside as a bit of "cobbling", but Diabelli's prancing little waltz would give him no peace. Before he was through with it he had dealt with it as the good Lord Himself had once done with another lowly lump of clay. From its gawky ribs he had fashioned an entire little universe. The variations he derived from it span the entire gamut of the spirit: there are those of a ramrod strength, others of demoniac rages, and mystic soarings. It is a set of variations that can stand alongside Bach's Goldberg.

On this disc Serkin turns in a banner performance that is marred only by the occasional harshness of tone. A great record. Sound good.

Graffman Plays Schumann: Sonata in G Minor, Op. 22—Romance in F-Sharp, Op. 28 No. 2—Symphonic Etudes, Opus 13. Gary Graffman, Pianist. *RCA Victor LM-2190.*

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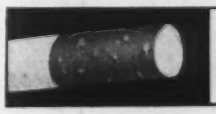

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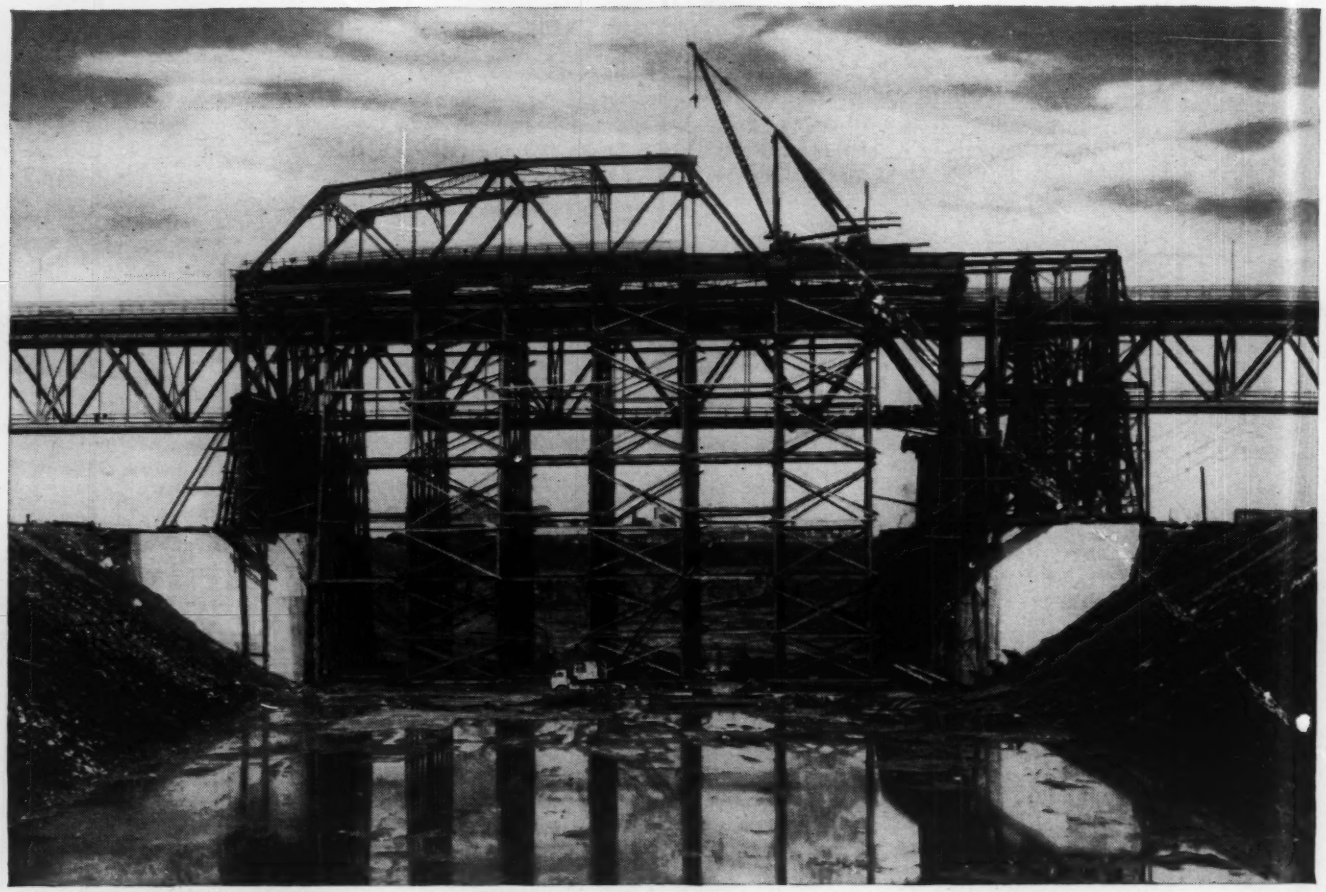
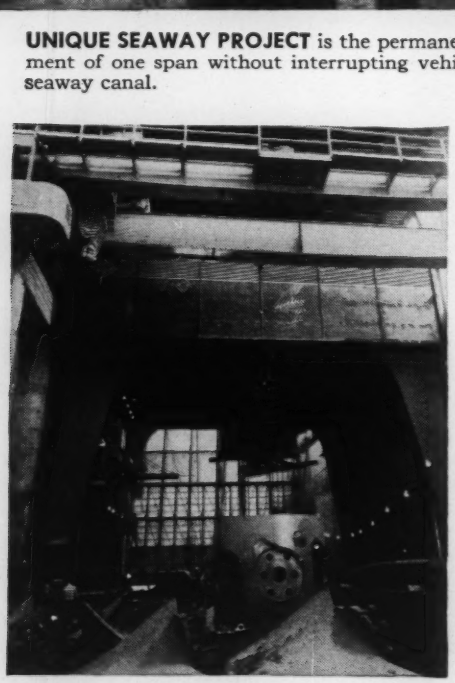
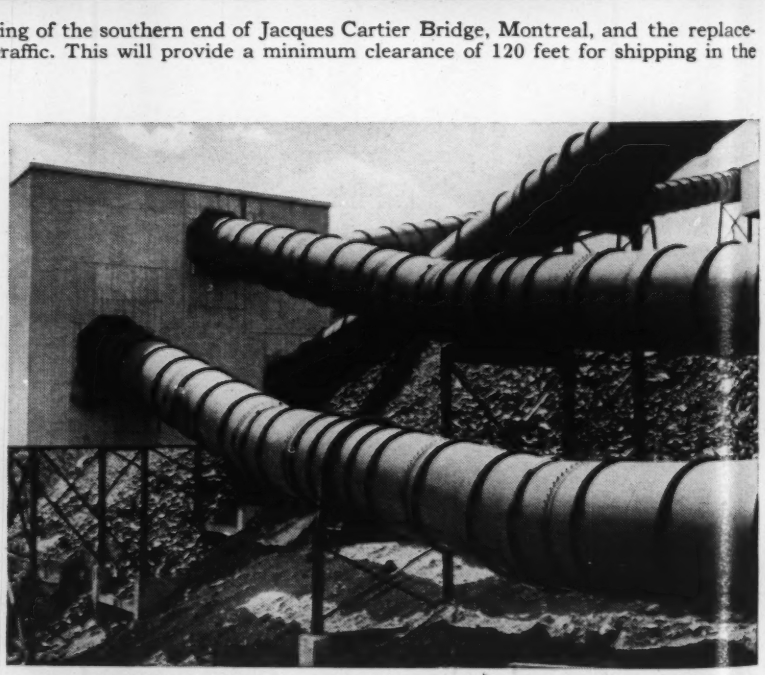


UNIQUE SEAWAY PROJECT is the permanent raising of the southern end of Jacques Cartier Bridge, Montreal, and the replacement of one span without interrupting vehicular traffic. This will provide a minimum clearance of 120 feet for shipping in the seaway canal.

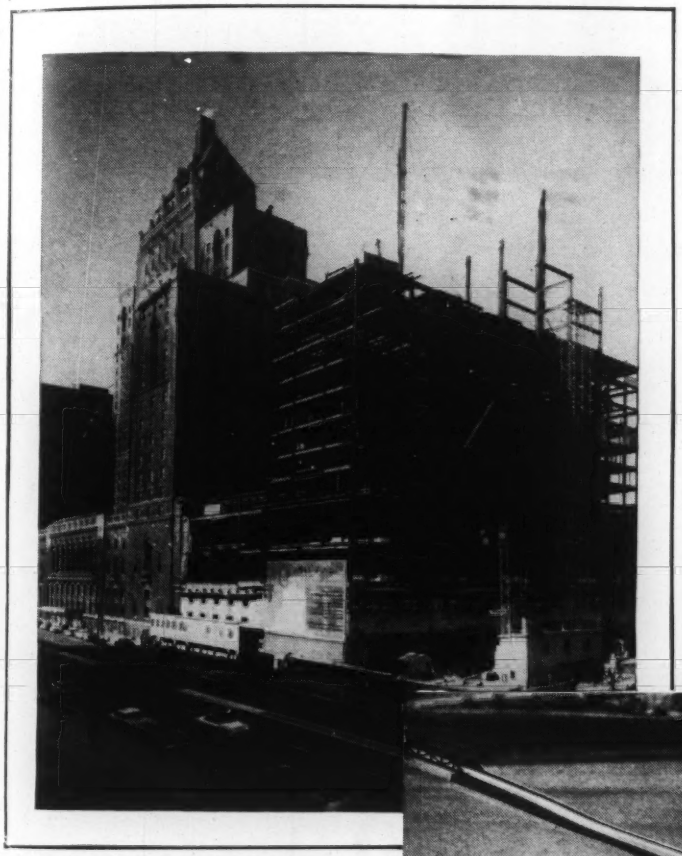


MODERN TREND IN CRANES. This completely enclosed 300-ton gantry crane—the largest ever built in Canada—was designed and fabricated by Dominion Bridge for the Canadian half of the St. Lawrence Power Project. Photo courtesy Ontario Hydro



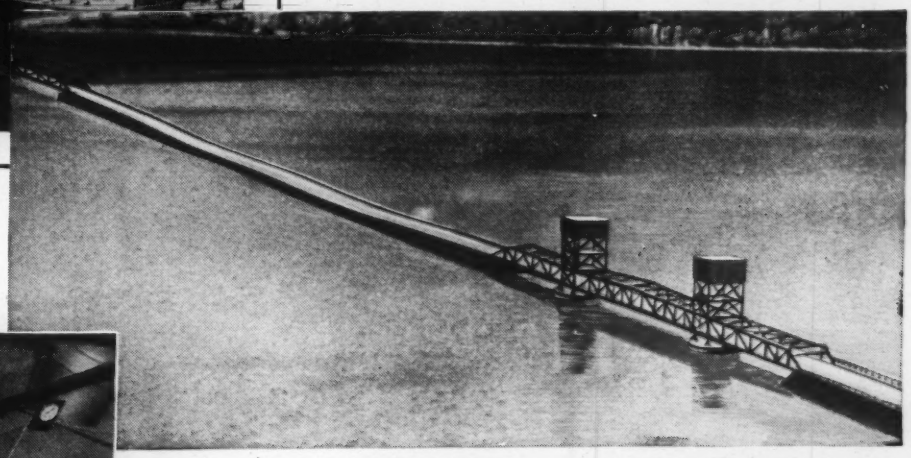
INTERESTING PATTERN is woven by these conveyor tubes installed at Consolidated Denison Mines Ltd. in Blind River region of Northern Ontario. They were constructed by Dominion Bridge which also supplied structural steelwork for many other uranium mines in this booming area.

Coast to Coast



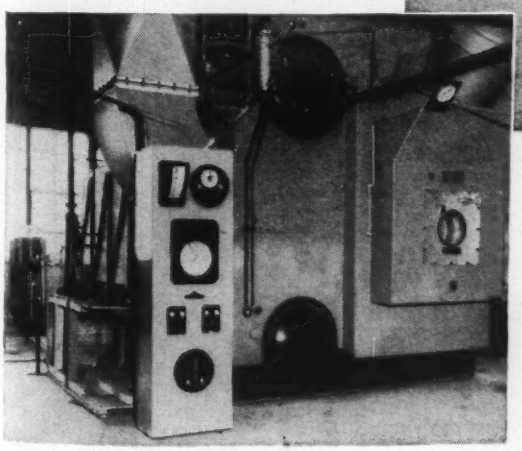
From coast to coast, Dominion Bridge is solving engineering problems in every major industry. Our four years' expansion programme is already well advanced—thus enabling us to serve even better the increasing industrial needs of a growing country.

17-STOREY ADDITION. The Royal York Hotel, Toronto. The largest in the Commonwealth, this structure is being further expanded by a 17-storey 400-room addition shown at right. Altogether some 20,000 tons of steel have been fabricated and erected by Dominion Bridge for this project.



CANADA'S FIRST PERMANENT FLOATING BRIDGE. The steelwork for the Kelowna, B.C. vertical lift bridge shown above was fabricated and erected by Dominion Bridge. We also supplied the hoisting mechanism located in the towers, which is operated by remote control.

MODERN TREND IN BOILERS. Newly developed Dominion Bridge water tube package unit boilers are shop assembled and shipped complete to the site ready for connection to electrical, water and steam lines.



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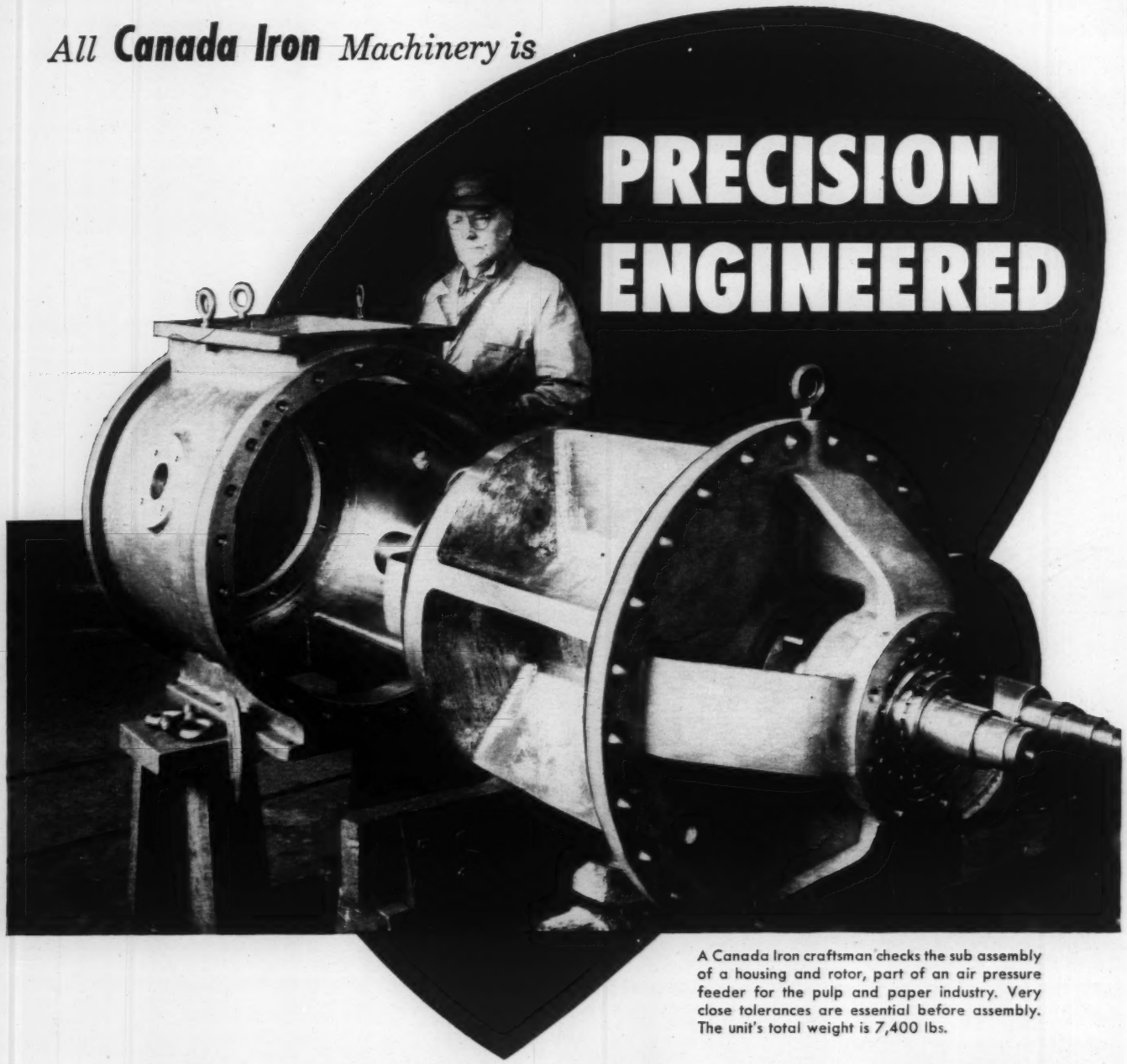

A Canada Iron craftsman checks the sub assembly of a housing and rotor, part of an air pressure feeder for the pulp and paper industry. Very close tolerances are essential before assembly. The unit's total weight is 7,400 lbs.

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piano scene. Here he shows as masterful with the volatile poetry of Schumann as he already has with the more muscular inspirations of Prokoviev. Sound good.

Bach At Zwolle: Prelude (Concertato) and Fugue in D Major ("The Great"). Prelude and Fugue in C Minor ("Arnstadt"). Prelude and Fugue in E Flat Major ("St. Anne"). E. Power Biggs playing on the Arp Schnitger Organ at Zwolle in Holland. *Columbia KL 5262.*

Organ performances are unique matings of music and architecture. For the sound reaches us filtered and reflected by pillar and vault; structures in tone and stone are wedded and interwoven in a blur of grandeur. Capturing this in wax is the supreme challenge to recording techniques.

In this latest addition to its Power Biggs releases Columbia has met this challenge superbly. Biggs performs on the organ in Zwolle, Holland, built in Bach's day by the master organ-builder, Arp Schnitger. Performance good. Sound excellent.

Francescatti: Sarasate: Zigeunerweisen. Saint-Saens: Introduction and Rondo Capriccioso; Havanaise. Chausson: Poeme. *Columbia ML 5253.*

Francescatti Plays Kreisler: Caprice Viennois, Liebesleid, Recitative and Scherzo-Caprice, Liebesfreud, Tambourin Chinois, Schoen Rosmarin, Allegretto, Praeludium and Allegro, Menuet, Rondino on a theme of Beethoven, Londonderry Air. Zino Francescatti, violinist with Artur Balsam, pianist. *Columbia ML 5255.*

The violinistic art of Francescatti is lush and rounded like some opulent fruit at the height of the harvest. So native a means of expression is his fiddle to him that he seems to breathe through its f-holes. His temperament is intensely Mediterranean—hence the wonderful sultriness of his performance of Saint-Saens' *Havanaise*, which Leonid Kogan's recent recording of the same work cannot begin to match.

On these two discs he mounts a stable

Jock, m'boy . . . the Royal Coachman is to fishing what Johnnie Walker is to Scotch
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When it's four o'clock and I'm stuck, and I don't want to fuss—that's when I open our kitchen cabinet "wine cellar".

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Bright's 74 Canadian sherry

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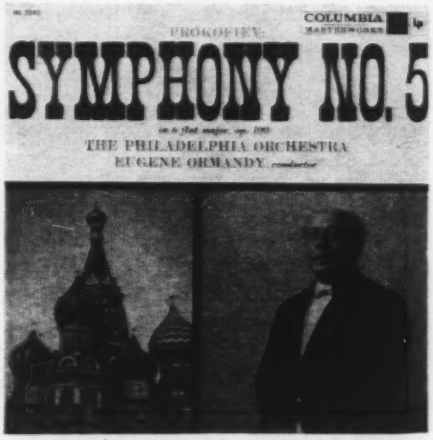
of old war chargers and gallops them to victory. Some of the Kreisler numbers—so charming and ubiquitous in their day of glory—seem oddly dated fluff. Performance—choose your own superlatives. Sound good.

Haydn: Symphony No. 97 in C Major. Symphony No. 99 in E Flat Major. George Szell and The Cleveland Orchestra. *Epic LC 3455.*

Two of Haydn's great London Symphonies. Szell's performance suffers a bit from our *mal de siècle*—a certain greed for speed—but apart from that they have good depth and drive. Sound fair.

Prokofiev: Symphony in B Flat, Opus 100. The Philadelphia Orchestra under Eugene Ormandy. *Columbia ML 5260.*

The Fifth Symphony of Prokofiev with all his known dazzle langors and mischief projected onto a more sweeping canvas. Ormandy's reading is of an electrifying impact and brilliance. Sound good.



Saint-Saens: Symphony No. 3 in C Minor, Opus 78. Marcel Deupré, organist with Paul Paray and Detroit Symphony Orchestra. *Mercury MG 50167.*

Saint-Saens is a composer who glides rather than soars. His music makes a point of not trying to answer life's ultimate riddles, but merely to charm and please. And though his notions of the scope of music as an art may affront us, his superb command of his materials never fails to exact our respect. Here he does a gripping job of interlocking the resources of organ and orchestra. Excellent performance. Sound good.

Haydn: Harpsichord Concertos, C Major and F Major. Helma Elsner, harpsichord; Rheinhold Barchet, violin. Pro Musica Chamber Orchestra, Stuttgart—Rolf Reinhardt, conductor. *VOX PL.10.300.*

Two of Haydn's earlier concertos nattily played. Sound good.

Books

by Arnold Edinborough

Davies: From diverse experience.

Enriched With Humanity

Robertson Davies no longer dissects his creatures . . . for this operation kills them. He now merely diagnoses them with wickedly revealing spiritual X-rays.

IT IS A HAPPY circumstance that Robertson Davies, the regular reviewer for this column, is on leave at the time that his new novel is being published. It would be quite improper (though perhaps revealing) for him to review his own work, but it would be equally improper for SATURDAY NIGHT not to have a review of such a resoundingly good novel as *A Mixture of Frailties.*

It is good because *A Mixture of Frailties* is an adult novel. Its roots in the Victorian tradition are clear; there is the vitality and energy which one finds in Dickens and the control and concern with morality which one finds in George Eliot. This is not to deny, however, that *A Mixture of Frailties* is a Canadian novel, for in the best sense it is. It is written by a Canadian with a Canadian point of view, but by a cultured and widely travelled Canadian who brings his diverse experience into his creative work.

The novel is set, to begin with, in Salterton, a Canadian provincial city which looks remarkably like Kingston, even to having Waverley University, a place not unlike Queen's. The dry rectitude of the older families of this place, and the dead hand which their conservatism lays on the younger generation is not only the theme of the first section of the book, but is the basis of the plot. On her death Louisa Bridgetower leaves her considerable estate to be spent on the European education of a promising young artist until such time as her son and daughter-in-law, whom she had strongly disliked, can produce a male child. When that happens the money devolves on the son and grandson.

Young Solomon Bridgetower and his wife Veronica thus have the physical side of their marriage channelled into mere child-getting whilst the fortunate recipient of the income from the estate gradually comes to emotional, sexual and artistic maturity abroad.

Like *Leaven of Malice* and *Tempest-Tost, A Mixture of Frailties* is sharply critical of the provincialism of Salterton, of its hypocrisy and smugness, and of its shallow amateurism in cultural matters. But when Monica Gall goes off to London (courtesy of the Bridgetower trust) to be trained as a singer, Mr. Davies is no less cutting in his remarks about that great wen of iniquity, hypocrisy and sordidness.

Miss Gall does not find the great pot of dreams which she had imagined at the end of the Atlantic rainbow. London as a romantic entity is one thing; London as the place where you live in furnished rooms, knowing no-one and miserable at the climate and the cooking, is something else. But when the first loneliness and disgust has eased off and Monica has begun to fashion a new and enriched life for herself out of reality instead of dreams, she meets as riotous a crowd of arty characters as ever were brought together in a novel (not excluding the novels of Aldous Huxley).

There is Sir Benedict Domdaniel, a flashy and successful conductor; Giles Revelstoke, a psychopathically unbalanced composer, who first robs Monica of her virginity, but then endows her with a musical and cultural character in return; Murtagh Molloy, a Dickensian caricature of an Irish singing teacher, and a bunch of sharply etched minor characters who congregate around Revelstoke, and are collectively called "the menagerie".

The contrast between the way this group behaves together in London and the way they behave individually out of London, or out of Revelstoke's presence, is well done. But there is an added depth to the picture of their posing and posturing in London by the comparison with the different degree, but not kind, of posing and posturing done in Canada by people to whom the words art and culture have no significance.

A Mixture of Frailties is not a satirical novel, however, in the sense that the two previous novels by Davies were. He takes as his epigraph a quotation from Halifax: "Nothing softeneth the Arrogance of our Nature like a Mixture of some Frailties. It is by them that we are best told, that we must not strike too hard upon others because we ourselves do so often deserve blows. They pull our Rage by the sleeve and whisper Gentleness to us in our censures."

Taking his cue from this epigraph, Davies no longer dissects his creatures, for this operation, as any anatomist knows, kills them if they are not already dead. He now merely diagnoses them, sometimes by wickedly revealing spiritual X-rays. Thus it is that even Pastor Beamis, the back-slapping militant Christian who runs The Thirteeners (Salterton's Holy Rollers) is seen to be as likeable to some people as, for example, Humphrey Cobbler, the uninhibited organist of St. Nicholas' Cathedral. Both are still human beings, as are Monica's dreadful bourgeois mother and her remarkably cultured and intelli-

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gent idol of the London musical world, Sir Benedict Domdaniel.

Enriched with humanity, the characters in *A Mixture of Frailties* are also closely controlled. All do no more and no less than the plot of the book demands. There is no virtuoso writing, no special set pieces, no scenes where the humour runs away from its author.

Again, something we have not seen in Davies before, there is a fine descriptive eye, notably in the scenes set in the Welsh countryside. But above all there is a humanity and wisdom which shines throughout the book. Whether he is talking of how to put a musical programme together or how to interpret a lyric; how to create a professional mood, how to go about producing a modern opera or setting up a complicated legal trust, the author seems to know exactly what he is talking about, and not just in practical everyday terms, but in imaginative terms, too—imaginative enough to create some notable epigrams and aphorisms. For example, in discussing chastity and the apparently small stock set on it by the Bohemians of Revelstoke's menagerie, he has Sir Benedict Domdaniel say "Chastity is having the body in the soul's keeping —just that and nothing more."

Almost thrown away as an afterthought is a comment on the artist's life, prompted by the construction of the doorways into Fallon Hall at Waverley University. Monica is giving a concert there, having come back to attend the funeral of her mother:

"The recital was to be at half-past eight, and well before eight she was entering the artist's door of Fallon Hall. The artist's door, in this case, simply meant the entrance to a poky little room, piled half-full with folded wooden chairs and ferociously over-heated by steam coils, at one side of the stage. But this was what an "artist's door" meant in her native land —not the mysterious and somewhat furtive side-doors which led to stages in England, nor the glorious, lamplit courtyard which led to the stage entrance of the Paris Opera; she entered Fallon Hall itself by just the same door as the public used; for after all what had an artist to conceal, or what marked him off from the general public? Nothing, of course; nothing but a world of dedication".

And there is a wonderfully sly comment on Britain's yellow press, in talking of Monica's reading habits when she first gets to London:

"Monica spent her evenings alone, sitting on the day-bed as long as she could endure it, and going to bed when she could bear no more. During the first day or two she attempted to get on with *War and Peace*, but found it depressing, and as time wore on she suffered from that sense of unworthiness which attacks sensitive people who have been rebuffed by a classic. She read magazines and newspapers. There appeared to be an extra-

ordinary amount of rape in London."

Four years ago in these columns, I reviewed Davies' previous novel entitled *Leaven of Malice*. Though I enjoyed that novel I felt that after all the satirical peeling away of layers of sentiment, there was nothing left. In the peeling something was missing — something human, warm and wise. I concluded: "That something is not understood by Samuel Marchbanks. It is by Dean Jevon Knapp. It is by Dickens. It is by Thackeray. And I think it is by Robertson Davies. When he acknowledges it and uses it, instead of producing a first-rate farce (which is what Leaven of Malice is) he will produce a first-rate comic novel".

A Mixture of Frailties is, without a shadow of doubt, that novel.

A Mixture of Frailties by Robertson Davies—pp. 379—*Macmillan—$3.95.*

The River

Lights on the St. Lawrence, Edited by Jean L. Gogo—pp. 298, illustrations, index and endpaper map—*Ryerson—$6.00*

"THERE IS LIGHT, of course, from sun, moon, and stars; from beacons, ship's lanterns, and buildings on the shore; and, for the mind's eye, illumination from pages written by those who have prized the great St. Lawrence River and its historic associations."

These introductory lines establish the tone of a new Canadian anthology which celebrates the uniqueness of a great river, mighty in size and magnificent in history. Writings about the St. Lawrence, in song, story, poem and legend, have as much variety as the river itself.

This collection, which appears at a significant moment in the history of the river, has been made with taste and imagination, although nowhere is mentioned the new and glorious dimension of the river viewed from the air. This is a book which should give great pleasure to any Canadian or American who knows *the river.* M.A.H.

Books Received

Papa's Daughter (Thyra Ferre Bjorn)—*Clarke, Irwin—$3.95.*

Journey To Java (Harold Nicolson)—*Longmans, Green—$4.25.*

Afternoon of an Author (F. Scott Fitzgerald)—*Saunders—$5.75.*

A Friend in Power (Carlos H. Baker)—*Saunders—$4.95.*

Blockade (Robert Carse) — *Clarke, Irwin —$5.75.*

Art and Reality (Joyce Cary) — *Macmillan—$3.75.*

ROBERTSON DAVIES

McKAGUE

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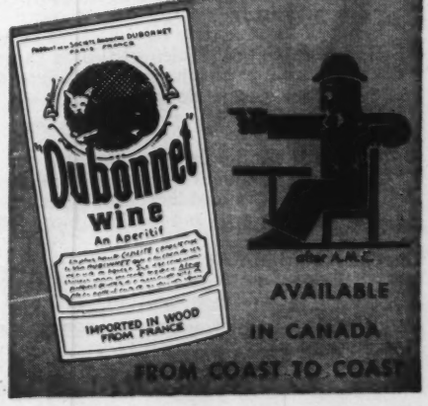


AVAILABLE IN CANADA FROM COAST TO COAST

Puzzler

by J. A. H. Hunter

JAKE PULLED his bus into the curb as I was passing his office. The door slammed open and out climbed the passengers. "How's our independent operator?" I asked, when he had finally extricated himself from a little old lady who seemed to find the step down difficult.

"Fine," he said, grinning happily. "An excursion to Brent, and I collected just forty dollars in fares."

"You old robber!" I exclaimed. "All that from so few?"

But Jake shook his head. "You've seen only part of them. There was that one woman and a bunch of men and as many kids as the men, but half the kids and half the men paid single and stayed at Brent."

That was different, of course. "What was the fare then?" I asked him.

"Kids paid half the adult fare for the same distance," replied Jake, "and the single fare for an adult was the same as a kid's return fare. That's taking any fraction of a cent as a full cent."

So he really hadn't overcharged. But what was his adult fare to Brent and back? (83)

Answer on Page 48.

Chess

by D. M. LeDain

NEW FORM of graft. Dr. P. Gabarro, Barcelona surgeon and keen chessplayer, got the idea that skin grafts on extensive injured areas might knit better if applied in a chessboard pattern. Experiments proved successful, according to the British Medical Journal. So that those of us who get rubbed the wrong way can now try treatment with "chessboard grafts".

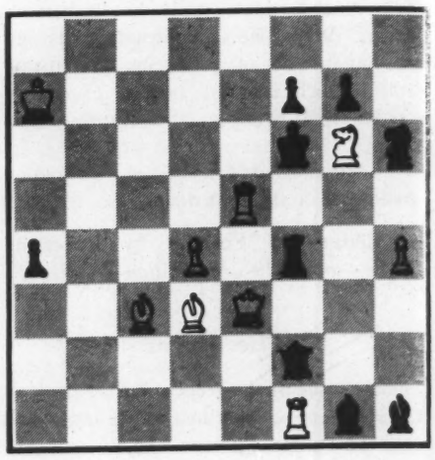
Dr. Seigbert Tarrasch (1862-1934) was able to combine a successful medical practice with pre-eminence in chess. From 1890 to 1914 he was among the world's best.

White: Amateur, Black: Dr. S. Tarrasch.

1.P-K4, P-K4; 2.Kt-KB3, Kt-QB3; 3.B-Kt5, P-QR3; 4.B-R4, Kt-B3; 5.Castles, B-B4; 6.KtxP, KtxP; 7.KtxKt, QPxKt; 8.Q-B3, Q-R5; 9.Kt-B3, KtxKt; 10.BxPch, PxB; 11.QxQBPch, B-Q2!; 12.QxRch, K-K2; 13.QxR, Kt-K7ch; 14.K-R1, BxP; 15.P-KR3 (threat Kt-Kt6 mate), QxPch!; 16.PxQ, B-B3ch; 17.K-R2, B-Kt6 mate.

Solution of Problem No. 200 (Jonsson). Key, 1.Q-R2.

Problem No. 201, by Dr. G. Dobbs. White mates in two. (9+9)



Are You Up To It?

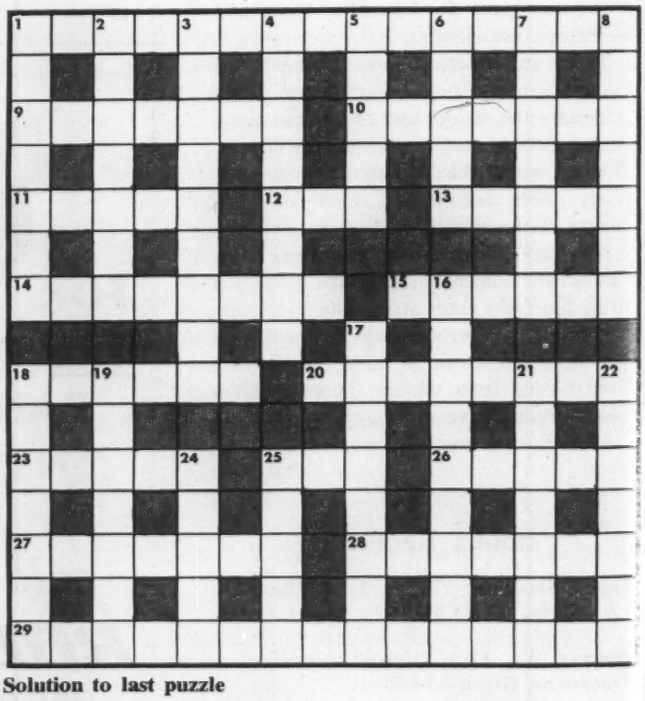
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1 Comparative elevation of an inebriate? (6, 4, 1, 4)
9 Old country the fool finds strangely airy. (7)
10 It gives the brush-off to aspiring entrants. (7)
11 An American family took her in. (5)
12 See 19
13 Irene made a man of him. (5)
14 But some loud ones have no voices of their own. (8)
15 High ones often have fine results. (6)
18 See 28
20 These French women appear to carry their bed with them, but there's a set-back to it. (8)
23 They were more often well filled in days gone by. (5)
25 With this on the dock one should get fish. (3)
26 One should search them endlessly for it. (5)
27, 5. To be quite honest, climbing stairs might be so termed. (2, 3, 2, 3, 2)
28, 18. Where to look for a silver lining? (2, 2, 3, 6)
29 No restrictions, yet suggests that there are when 27, 5. (3, 4, 3, 5)

DOWN

1, 6. An exclamation regarding the location of our future home, we hope. (7, 5)
2 Smoke it, and it may be the death of you. (3, 4)
3 How the pugilist is identified as a cauliflower? (3-6)
4 Usually put to death, though their offences appeared a little more than reasonable. (8)
5 See 27
6 See 1D
7 So vast it swallowed men. (7)
8 Set about getting Esme straightened out. (7)
16 The longer the distance, the higher it is. (5, 4)
17 Did Chaplin need money in a hurry when he made this film? (4, 4)
18 One can smoke it like a hero in bed, as it were. (7)
19, 12. One of the high charges made in World War I. (4, 3, 3)
21 Something the moth ate? (3, 4)
22. The melancholy days are come, the . . . of the year" (Bryant). (7)
24 Keels over. (5)
25 One often lives in them, and they can be high. (5)



Solution to last puzzle

ACROSS

1 Scared stiff
7 Flood
8 Eve
9 Lyric
11 Raymond
12 Kinetic
13 Tariff
16 True
17 Ova
19 Ear
20 Root
21 Ascend
23 Vitiate
24 Cocteau
27 Dance
28 Tor
29 Angel
30, 4. After-dinner speakers

DOWN

1 See 10
2 Addio
3 Emends
4 See 30
5 Islanders
6, 7. First come, first served
10, 1. Cock-and-bull story
14 Ruritania
15 Firmament
18 Forester
22 Octroi
25 Chain
26 Eager (450)

Conference

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

objections to the Ottawa Agreements. But now, with the signing of the United Nations Charter and hopes for a brave new world in general, the idea of reducing trade barriers through more liberal tariff, quota and exchange policies, became a dominant theme in much post-war economic thinking in Canada and elsewhere.

Meanwhile certain basic changes had taken place too in the position of the United States. Not only had she become the most powerful economic entity in the modern world but her wartime leadership and the liberal economic influences of the New Deal and Fair Deal period had deeply modified her intense economic nationalism to the point where with the reciprocal trade agreements policy it could be said that she had launched herself on a new era of international economic relations. Moreover, these policies were buttressed by the largest program of grants-in-aid in peacetime that had ever been witnessed. The Marshall Plan in a few short years poured about 17 billion dollars into the economies of western Europe and the United Kingdom and since that time other large bilateral and multilateral aid programs have been a standard feature of U.S. economic policy.

To all of these developments must be added the institutional results of the new search for reducing restrictions upon international trade and for facilitating its financing and payments settlement. In these efforts at the new multilateralism the function of the International Monetary Fund was important. Unfortunately its significance declined relatively to the original expectations because the size of the funds at its disposal soon were outgrown by the dimensions of world trading requirements. The second most important international institutional effort in this area was the Havana Charter to establish the International Trade Organization. When this failed to be adopted because it was almost too "ideal" a program, the interim measures adopted through the General Agreement on Tariff and Trade (GATT) replaced it. Now for the better part of a decade GATT has served an invaluable role in providing a continuing forum for negotiating agreements, for reducing restrictions upon trade in a variety of ways, and for preventing, too, new barriers without negotiation and approval—except for changes under the escape clauses of the treaty.

As a result of these developments a number of aspects from the Canadian-Commonwealth point of view began to become clear. First the dimensions of Canadian-United States trade had now completely outstripped the proportions that existed in pre-war days in the older trade movements among Canada, the Commonwealth and the U.S. in their classical triangle. To that extent, while the United Kingdom market was important for Canadian agricultural products—and continues to be so—it was no longer so crucial a factor in the more general aspects of Canadian economic needs. Second, the relative role of the imperial preferential system itself had long begun to decline in importance. True there were limited certain advantages yet, but against this there was the development of secondary industries in parts of the Commonwealth formerly served by Canadian manufacturers, the improved size of the Canadian market, and finally the massive reorientation of our economic activities with and toward the United States. All of these changes had an effect in emphasizing the reduced role that the preferential system had played or could play in Canadian requirements.

Moreover, a new realism had begun to enter into some Canadian thinking about the future reliability of the United Kingdom as a market even for agricultural exports in view of the pressure that mght one day be exerted on the U.K. if she were to enter into a free trade area embracing the six members of the European Economic Community and the other members of O.E.E.C. For already it had begun to appear, after 1956, that if Britain wished to join in this wider European program of economic integration, the preferential position for Commonwealth agricultural products as well as other primary exports might have to become negotiable—with all of its ultimate significance for making secure or insecure the present Canadian position in the British market.

Yet, ironically, it was agriculture plus a Canadian nationalism concerned about the magnitude of our dependence on the U.S. in both our trade and investment position, that perhaps represented the two immediate reasons for the kind of thinking out of which emerged the policies of the present Conservative Government leading to this Conference. For Mr. Diefenbaker's fifteen percent remark—if indeed he made it in quite that way—was surely a spontaneous piece of verbal shorthand in seeking ways to express concern for the new Canadian dilemma. That dilemma signified that relatively slight changes in the condition of the American economy could seriously affect the Canadian position by not only the reduction in Canadian imports but also a decline in the volume of U.S. investment in Canada. Indeed the latter, though raising difficult political and social issues for Canada, had become increasingly important as the one sure device of closing the gap in our payments imbalance which no longer could be taken up only by our favourable balance with the Commonwealth or the rest of the world.

In view of these great changes since 1932, particularly the massive rise of our economic relationship with the United States, the intensification of multilateralism, the "permanent" character of relatively full employment and the increasing continental orientation of British thinking, what can be expected from the Conference?

In the first place it is certainly unlikely that any increase of preferential arrangements will take place. Not only is the climate in general uncongenial to such an increase, but there are specific legal and political limitations to be considered. For probably all the members of the Conference are members of GATT and new restrictions would have to come within the provisions of Article 24 and the other articles dealing with group or regional arrangements. Equally difficult are the problems that any such proposals would present to the United Kingdom now in the midst of its own delicate search, through a Free Trade Area scheme, for new relationships with the Community of Six and the rest of O.E.E.C. Finally, while the Canadian Trade Mission last summer disclosed how little Canadian businessmen really were prepared for the excellence of much modernized British industry, yet at the same time the absence of "follow-up" since that meeting is equally significant. For it suggests that British exporters are simply not going to exert themselves exceptionally to satisfy a Canadian market if this means special services and delivery requirements over and above the usual British approach to other perhaps less demanding markets.

The plain truth seems to be that the Conference was designed in part, at least originally, to improve and make more stable Canadian-U.K. economic relations —with particular concern for agricultural exports—and to reduce by however much our now profound "dependence" upon—or perhaps a better word would be "interdependence" with—the United States. To a large extent, therefore, the Canadian objectives can be said to be "political" rather than purely economic. All of which brings us to the point of asking two questions: what price Canadian economic "independence"; and what price Commonwealth?

The answer to the first is clearly that there is no such prospect for Canada and that even the best hopes of improved trade with the U.K. or other parts of the Commonwealth cannot really alter the new dimensions of our continental economic intertwining. Undoubtedly it would be helpful for wider multilateral reasons to have more trade with the U.K. and other members of the Commonwealth. But the prospects are not such that this volume could materially affect the general size of our North American trading operations and our "dependence" on them. Nor does there appear to be also any prospect that

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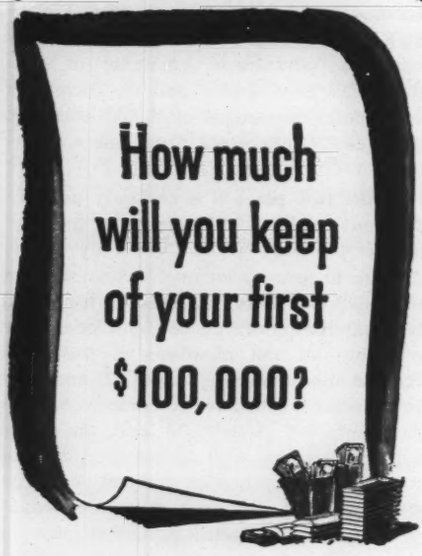

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Gold & Dross

Montreal pipeline argument — Bell rates and the future — Help for a good customer — The current situation in gold.

Montreal Pipeline

Have you changed your views with regard to the chances of a crude oil pipeline being built from Alberta to Montreal? It seems a shame that Canadian crude cannot be put into Montreal instead of crude from South America and other fields, which comes in from a pipeline from Maine.—T.W., Edmonton.

There are many things which need to be done in the face of contracted markets for Western Canadian crude oil, but building a pipeline to Montreal at the present time isn't necessarily one of them.

Competent oil people claim that the present system of developing oil resources on this continent is basically sound, but has a tendency to cause an undue build-up of excess oil producing capacity. Provincial governments should therefore study carefully modifications which will assist the general adjustment of the industry to changing conditions.

It is claimed that the provincial governments could consider amending existing regulations to enable the industry better to adjust its growth in producing capacity to changes in market demand and at the same time to utilize more efficiently oil pools with high producing capacity.

Other claims are that the federal government should approve gas export immediately, revise income tax regulations to help the competitive position of Canadian producers, and continue to press for removal of Canadian crude from U.S. import quotas in markets now being served.

Still another claim is that oil companies individually and collectively should undertake immediate steps to saturate the Ontario market with western Canadian crude oil.

It is believed these proposals would ease the current problem without incurring future penalties brought about by hastily adopting solutions calling for a high degree of regulation.

The Montreal pipeline proposal is deceptively simple as a project, its opponents claim, but could involve the industry in a complicated web of regulations affecting both investor and consumer.

They question how a few refiners could afford to guarantee a $350 to $400 million investment in a project which requires for its success government import quotas or embargos which are subject to change. In the final analysis, it is said, a few refiners are being asked to undertake the entire financial risk in a project they do not believe to be economically sound.

The opposition to the Alberta-Montreal line comes from companies which generally own crude oil deposits outside of Canada.

Bell Telephone

Do you think Bell Telephone will win a rate increase? I find myself in a somewhat contradictory position on Bell. As a shareholder I would like the rates increased. At a telephone user, I would like to see them sliced. Should I sell Bell and keep the phone in; or keep it and have the phone removed?—B.C., Montreal.

It is a pleasure to hear from an investor who can carry a principle to a logical conclusion, but the best thing is probably to keep both Bell shares and the phone; let the dividends from one help pay for the other. About the only way the citizen has of recovering the loot various enterprises take from him is to buy into them.

The Bell application for higher rates was to come up before the Board of Transport Commissioners this fall. The proposed application has so far met some opposition, which might have been forestalled through more effective public and financial relations. The telephone has become a necessity and the company should capitalize this fact.

Bell's business continued to expand in the first half of 1958, though at a slower rate than during the same period of last year. It added 91,300 telephones by June 30, 2,800 less than in 1957. It carried 7 per cent more long distance calls this year than during the first six months of 1957. While substantial, this percentage increase is also less than that which occurred last year.

Earnings per share for the first half of the year were 30 cents less on an annual basis than in 1957, being equivalent to $2.07. Revenues were 8 per cent higher than during the first half of last year, but expenses were 11 per cent higher. Wage increases negotiated through collective gaining for a contract period of 15 months went into effect at the beginning of June.

On May 25 direct distance dialing was introduced in Toronto. This is an import-

a step in efforts to provide customers with the best possible telephone service, while using the latest equipment for most economical operation.

On July 1, another historic event in the advance of Canadian communications took place—the opening of the Trans-Canada Telephone System's coast-to-coast microwave relay network, built by seven of the country's major telephone organizations. The network, which carries a wide variety of communications including telephone calls and television programs, has been designed to meet the need for these communications for many years to come. Eighteen hundred miles of its 3,900-mile extent are in Bell territory.

Arcadia Nickel

Any explanation of the sell-off in Arcadia Nickel Corp?—R.A., London.

Arcadia Nickel Corp. has the general objective of raising sufficient funds to enable it to reach an agreement with bondholders and other creditors to take the company out of receivership and maintain the property until such time as an economic operation will be possible.

Arcadia's difficulties reflect the decline in demand for nickel and an overrun on pre-production expenditures. Since the company was unable to raise the additional funds required to bring the mine into production, work was halted on the property in November 1957.

It would take 90 days to prepare both the surface plant and the underground workings for operation.

Hudson Bay M & S

Will the market value of shares of Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting be affected by the accusation of the Restrictive Trade Practices Commission that it helped one of its customers to eliminate competition? How is Hudson Bay doing otherwise?—C.G., Winnipeg.

The market value of Hudson Bay shares has ignored the charge that it gave a one-cent-a-pound reduction in the price of zinc sold to its only customer in the zinc oxide business in Canada—Zinc Oxide Co. of Canada (Zoco).

The price reduction was not available to Zoco's two competitors Durham Industries (Canada) Ltd. and Canadian Felling Zinc Oxide Ltd.

When Zoco subsequently announced a price decrease for its product, Canadian Felling reportedly remained out of the market. Zoco then eliminated Durham, buying the latter company for $205,000 even though Zoco had sufficient capacity of its own to supply the entire Canadian market.

Restrictive Trade Practices Commission recommends that the government seek court orders forcing primary producers

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THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Dividend No. 287

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of thirty-five cents per fully-paid share on the outstanding Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending October 31, 1958, payable at the Bank and its branches on November 1, 1958, to shareholders of record at the close of business on September 30, 1958.

By Order of the Board

J. P. R. Wadsworth,
General Manager

Toronto, August 28, 1958

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA

NOTICE OF 298th DIVIDEND

A quarterly dividend of fifty cents per share has been declared payable on the 15th day of October, 1958 to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of September, 1958.

Montreal,
Aug. 27,
1958.

S. C. SCADDING,
Secretary

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to make price reductions applicable to all zinc oxide producers in Canada.

Earnings of Hudson Bay for three months ended June 30, 1958, were $1,375,855, or 50¢ per share. This compares with $1,364,314 or 49¢ per share in the previous quarter and $1,944,607, or 71¢ per share in the second quarter last year.

Estimated net revenue from metal sales in June quarter was $7,990,978, against $7,988,824 in the first three months of the year. Other income was $236,432 against $265,028. Production costs dipped from $5,517, 563 to $5,499,404.

The decline in revenue from metal sales and profit for the 1958 half year is due to lower metal prices received for copper and zinc. Although there were slight improvements in copper prices during the second quarter of 1958, the world markets for zinc have continued depressed.

Cochenour Willans

I read a very glowing account of Cochenour Willans. Is this stock a buy?—R.H., Toronto.

Only time will tell whether Cochenour Willans is a "buy". Cochenour is a very lively gold property, the nature of whose ore occurrences precludes an estimate of ore reserves.

There is, however, said to be more ore in sight than at any time in the property's history and this will permit management to give more attention to exploration and development. Initial results on the west zone are said to be promising. Management is currently concerned with increasing recovery and stabilizing the grade of ore to the mill. There is no thought of increasing tonnage right now.

Kerr-Addison

Can you report anything new on the gold situation generally and Kerr-Addison, of which I am a shareholder, specifically?—N.J., Niagara Falls.

The gold situation continues to be dominated by three things:

1. The higher plateau of gold-mining costs in the post-war-period.
2. The absence of prospects of the price of gold being increased.
3. The fact that gold continues to be taken out of one hole in the ground and buried in another—Fort Knox, Tenn.

A mine that reaches the dimensions of Kerr-Addison does not usually make short-term news.

The operation is running along smoothly. Earnings for the second quarter, 1958, showed little change compared with the first quarter. Estimated net profit for the period was $1,134,923 or 23.9¢ per share, against $1,172,620, or 24.8¢ per share in the previous three months.

Costs for the first half of 1958 have

been higher than for the corresponding period of 1957 due to the No. 4 shaft program and the greater proportion of ore being broken by higher cost mining methods. The increase in rates paid for hydro power since Nov. 1, 1957, also contributes to higher costs.

The sinking of the internal No. 4 shaft is proceeding slightly ahead of schedule. Stations have been established at the 4,000, 4,200, 4,400 and 4,600 ft. levels. It is expected initial objective of 6,000 ft. will be reached about the end of May 1959, unless adverse ground conditions are encountered.

Aluminium Ltd.

What happened to the progressive increase in the consumption of aluminum about which you are always talking? Aluminium Ltd.'s production cut-backs certainly don't substantiate your reporting that aluminum consumption doubles every ten years.—K.L., Victoria.

"The best laid plans of mice and men . . ." Apparently the mice and men hadn't heard of Russia's buildup of aluminum capacity.

As a consequence of Soviet competition, Aluminium Ltd. decided to curtail by 10% the rate of primary aluminum production at its Canadian smelters. Its principal subsidiary, Aluminum Company of Canada, reduced its annual production rate from the present 620,000 tons per year to a rate of about 560,000 tons per year. The new rate would be about 72% of installed smelter capacity of 770,000 tons per annum.

The company states that while its volume of sales in the second quarter this year increased 15% over the first quarter, this year's production to date has been considerably above the level of sales. Curtailment is therefore being made at this time to bring production and sales more closely into balance.

Approximately 400 smelter employees at Kitimat, B.C., Shawinigan and Isle Maligne, both in Quebec, are affected out of a total company employment in Canada of over 16,000.

The price of aluminum was boosted slightly as of August 2.

Imperial Tobacco

How is Imperial Tobacco looking market-wise?—L.C., Quebec City.

Imperial Tobacco can be rated as a speculative issue. Overhanging its prospects is the scare about harmful effects of cigarettes although this doesn't seem to be dissuading smokers.

The two salient facts about tobacco consumption are the increase in the number of cigarettes and the increase in the percentage of filter tips.

Cigarettes released from bond for consumption in Canada in the first five months

What

is The Bank of Nova Scotia?

To George Zenopoulis it is a friendly bank around the corner, and the branch manager who put him in touch with the real estate firm that sold him his restaurant business.

To John McNally, steel executive, it is the bank that arranges for a payment on his export sales through a letter of credit.

To Bill Parsons it's bankers like the one who flew from Winnipeg to Toronto to assist him in planning for a new plant.

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of 1958 totalled 13,000,000,000, an increase of 2.5 per cent over the same period of 1957 when 12,681,000,000 were released. Cigarette consumption declined in April and May.

Releases of cigars in the January-May period this year totalled 126,600,000, a gain of 4.5 per cent over the first months of last year when 121,100,000 cigars were released. May established a record for cigar releases.

Tresdor Larder

When is Tresdor Larder going to resume work at Larder Lake, Ont.?—B.D., Montreal.

Tresdor Larder Mines is indefinitely deferring further work on its claims in the Larder Lake area, Northern Ontario.

In the meantime the company is turning its attention to its U.S. interests. It has acquired an option on a 30% interest in Wantagh Mining Co. of Nevada. Wantagh holds two properties; a chrome prospect in California and a gold-platinum-zinc-nickel-cobalt prospect in Oregon.

Portage Island

Has Portage Island (Chibougamau) Mines any kind of a bankroll?—F.E., Windsor.

As of June 30, 1958, Portage Island (Chibougamau) Mines had current assets of $144,030, versus liabilities of $51,823.

The company also held investments carried at cost of $209,812.

In the first six months of 1958 Portage spent $38,499, including $41,115 for development and $2,725 for administration less $5,342 interest earned on investments.

Issued capital is 4,000,000 shares of 5,000,000 authorized.

In Brief

Has Kenville Gold Mines any properties? —A.A., London.

During 1957, Kenville Gold Mines dropped its property in the Marathon area, Ontario, after preliminary exploration had been carried out. Properties in the Papaonga Lake area, Ontario, and Nelson district, British Columbia, are being maintained in good standing, although inactive.

What is the status of Heath Gold?—C.V. Stratford.

Heath Gold Mines has patented its Ellio Lake, Ont. area claims. The company's gold prospect in Tedd Twp., Red Lake, Ont. area and the Copenhagen group in Kitchener Twp., Sudbury area, have been retained.

Why did Sigma Mines earnings decline in the first half-year?—L.M., Kitchener.

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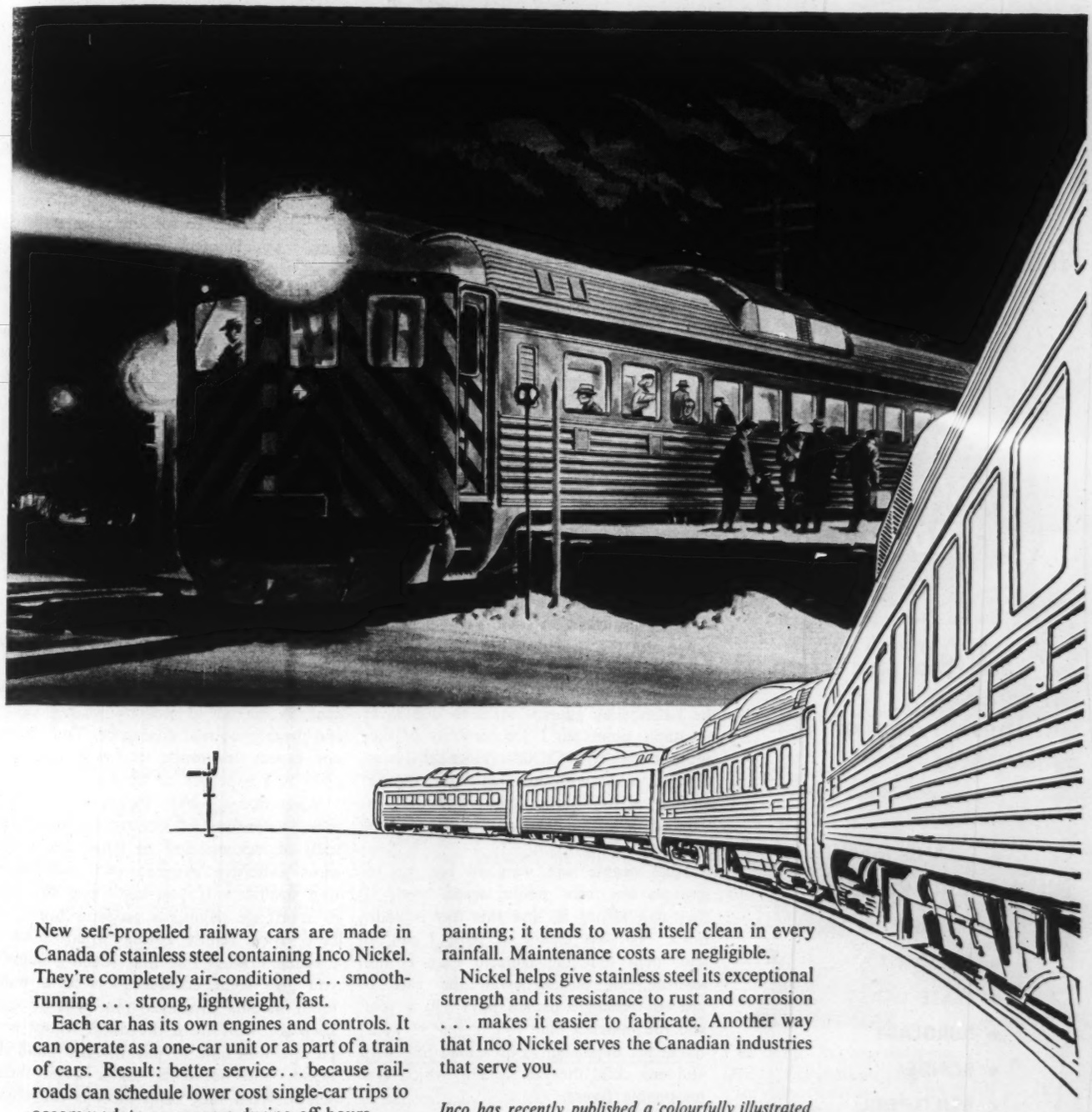

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Inco has recently published a colourfully illustrated 32-page booklet about Canada's nickel industry, entitled "The Exciting Story of Nickel". It is written primarily for Canadian youth by Alan King, but adults will also find it full of interesting information. Just write to Inco for a free copy of this booklet.

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Insurance

by William Sclater

Married People

I have read with interest your paragraphs on the new Hospital Insurance plan. I agree it has many good points but having recently returned from a business trip west I find financing plans vary widely. In B.C. and Alberta no premiums are charged and in Saskatchewan the charge will be less than half the rate for a married man in Ontario. Don't you think these civil service financial experts in Ontario are unrealistic and out-of-line with ordinary people's thinking?—P. W., Toronto.

I do think the maximum premium charge for a married man should be $35 a year. The principle of charging him double the single rate is unrealistic and unsound, in my opinion.

There is no premium in BC and Alberta, as you say. A five per cent sales tax is charged in BC and in Alberta there is a tax on municipalities. In both these provinces patients are charged a daily rate while in hospital. I understand it is $1 in BC and a minimum $1.50 in Alberta. Hospital insurance is still very new of course and the provinces are feeling their way. Whether it is better to charge a premium or a limited day rate and raise the balance by general taxation is still a debatable point but I am certainly of the opinion that a $50 a year premium for a married man, with medical bills on top of that, is too steep. This could well be reduced to $35 and I would advocate this strongly.

Most people will want to buy up to semi-private from public ward level, if they can afford it, and this too is additional. To this extent at least I am in agreement that the Ontario Plan is unrealistic. In Saskatchewan the rate is graded. A single person pays $20 a year and the married man is charged $5 additional per dependent. For a man and wife and one child the rate is $30, which is a reasonable figure.

Protecting Wife

I am a young businessman. I have purchased a small farm 25 miles from my home city and commute every day, my wife and two young daughters living at the farm. I have a mortgage on the property of $10,000 which I will reduce at the rate of about $500 a year. My insurance agent has recommended $10,000 worth of term insurance on my life, which I can buy at a reasonably low rate, to protect my wife by paying off the mortgage in the event of my death. I have other insurance of course but my estate is less than $40,000 in value. — P. L., Winnipeg.

I think the Term Insurance in the amount of $10,000 to meet the mortgage is a very good idea. The rate for the term will increase as you grow older but, as you reduce the mortgage you can reduce the term insurance later as you build up your other insurance estate. Keep your agent advised and he can work out a program for you that can be put into effect over the years to meet succession duties and other problems as they develop.

Accident and Health

I have reasonably good accident, health, hospital and surgical insurance coverage but keep wondering if I'm as well protected as I think I am. What usually costs most . . . the surgery or the stay in hospital with x-rays and medicines? I'd appreciate your opinion. J.B., Calgary.

While accident cover will protect you well, it is only operative when the hospitalization or illness is caused by accident. A spread of policies is not cheap and there is no real guarantee. You should not expect insurance to cover all your costs and expenses of illness.

What many people forget is that they may be deprived of income during a long spell of sickness and of what use is the most extensive surgical and hospitalization insurance if you can't pay the rent or mortgage payments on your home, or keep your family eating when sickness disaster strikes? For that reaon I suggest you give some consideration to a minimum income insurance that will at least keep the wolf from the door. Many people are well able to pay for the small illnesses and accidents under $100 themselves. What they can't meet is the major disaster.

Insurance companies, recognizing this have come out with special policies, commonly called major medical. Here in Canada we have the good prospect of a national health insurance plan coming into effect soon that we can build our health insurance needs around. Thought should also be given to our older years and the time to do that is in our younger years, if we would seek the best advantage.

Policy for Baby

My daughter has just informed me I am going to be a grandfather. I don't want my grandson to be insurance poor like myself so I want to start him off right. Besides, the younger you are the cheaper it is to buy isn't it? I want to buy him a $1,000 policy which I'll pay for. What would the cost be? Can I buy the insurance before he is born? Jack W., Brandon.

Congratulations but don't you think it would be wiser to let his (or her) majesty get here first? You have to, where life insurance is concerned, although there are some kinds of special risk insurance which can be taken out on unborn babies.

To purchase a $1,000 endowment policy outright on a 20-year term, would cost you about $545 on a single payment, with no more to pay. While the Insurance Act doesn't state specifically what age a child has to be, it is generally allowed that a baby is not eligible until it is ten or 15 days old. A $1,000 endowment policy would mean that the child would get a cash payment of $1,000 when it was 20 years of age and this could be used in turn to purchase some good insurance protection then. The cost of a $1,000 paid-up life policy, (payable on death) on a child 15 days old, would be $164 approximately.

Remember, however, there are statutory limits on insurance payments on a child's life. If it dies under one year the maximum insurance payment which can be made is $100, plus return of the balance of premium paid for insurance over that figure. This payable amount increases $100 a year until age ten, when $1,000 is payable and after that there is no statutory limit.

Not Motor Vehicle

"Is a farm tractor a motor vehicle?— E. J., Belleville.

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Hospital Plan Cost

Is there any total figure known as yet for the Ontario Hospital Plan? — J.K., Windsor.

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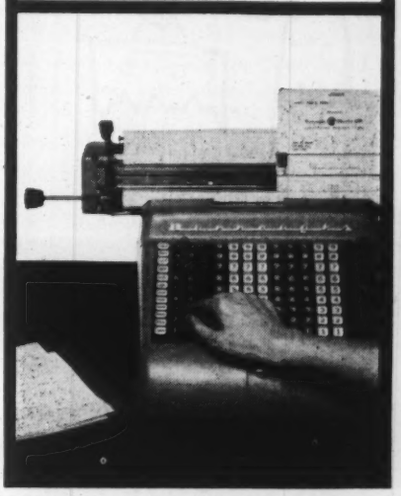

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Housing

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 21

taste. One home-workshop devotee was obsessed with walnut paneling and enclosed everything in his house, including his furnace. This was undertaken at considerable expense and he was quite indignant when prospective buyers indicated they weren't prepared to pay $2,000 extra for the paneling. Trying to collect for spare-time follies is a common failing of people with power tools in their cellars.

Although the public is vastly ignorant of real-estate values, its intuitive judgment in one respect keeps it out of a great deal of trouble. It wants a standard house with standard equipment; it is allergic to freak construction or to particular features of a home. The owner with all-glass jalousie windows and metal awnings on his house, Florida-style, may find he has improved his home out of the market. On the other hand, buyers may demand storm windows and screens as standard equipment.

Like all good advertising the best real-estate advertising is informative. It gets down to cases as to price, type and location; it even gives the street number. If an advertisement is vague, it may be a come-on inserted by a high-pressure office to produce a flow of mooches to it. Some real-estate offices refuse information over the telephone without learning the identity of the enquirer. Some advertisements for medium-priced homes in popular areas are said to represent non-existent properties, and to be simply a dodge to uncover home-buying prospects. The buyer calls to find the house has been "sold"; another application of the ancient routine of "nailed-down" merchandise.

Such methods are, of course, not used by the responsible elements in the trade, which includes some of the country's most solid trust companies and fiscal agents. Trustworthy real-estate people are distinguished by the absence of high pressure and by the proximity of their listings to going prices. They concentrate on obtaining good listings.

Any person with ordinary experience in meeting people should quickly learn to sift the wheat from the chaff among real-estate salesmen as well as properties.

Here are some basic rules: Beware the agent who praises individual features which are common to houses of the type being inspected. Dropping the name of the oil burner as an indication of the house's desirability means nothing. All gun-type oil burners are the same.

Ignore the reference to a modern kitchen. No one would buy a house lacking it without marking the price down substantially.

As a prospective house shopper, you will be surprised at the speed at which you pick up the jargon of the trade and orient yourself in houses you are inspecting. You find yourself noting the absence of a fireplace, the condition of the decorations, and the character of neighbouring premises. Too much shrubbery on an adjoining property can darken a house or make vision difficult when backing out of the driveway.

You also pick up considerable knowledge about residential zones and the extent to which a given area tolerates infractions in laws against renting rooms, keeping trucks in driveways, or anything else which indicates the handwriting is on the wall as a residential district.

If you are from out of town, look the house over in heavy traffic hours. Homes on busy streets are sometimes sold to people from out of town, after showing in a quiet traffic period.

In making an offer, the extent to which you try to trim the asked price will be an important consideration. Good poker playing at this point may save a couple of thousand dollars.

Never sign an offer without having it inspected by your lawyer who will probably have an extensive knowledge of the pitfalls of real estate, and who may be able to add some profitable qualifications.

Good properties can frequently be had at a substantial discount from the going price because of their condition. Here you must determine the cost of restoring a house and govern your bidding accordingly. Of course, if there are too many things to fix, the amateur had best avoid the property. Major items of expenditure in rehabilitation of a $20,000 property:

Modernizing kitchen or bath, $500 to $1,000 each.

Exterior painting, $300 to $400.

Pave driveway (many of them need it), $500.

Re-roof, $500 up.

Replace space-heating furnace or boiler, $500.

Some properties are not to be bought at any price. They might suit the buyer but will be hard to resell because of the following basic defects:

Location on or adjacent to a noisy thoroughfare.

Too-narrow driveway.

Too small lot.

Built-in stages; that is the house has been added to after being built.

Arab Showdown

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 15

action was received. Their sincerity had been called in question and they could barely believe it.

It is necessary to do a little time travelling to understand the basis of the Arabs' reception of the United States case for the landings, and, on the way to the critical year, a few key dates throwing light on the question of the novelty of the

idea of the United Arab Republic and of Arab nationalism may be visited.

The first American President to encounter the conception of the U.A.R. was Wilson. It was a novel idea to him when Sharif Feisal disclosed it at the Versailles Conference on February 6, 1919, and he then cross-examined Feisal at length on the question. Feisal was explicit in saying that it was the idea of Arab Unity for which the Arabs were fighting. Because Wilson had never met the conception before he was easily persuaded by the French that it was merely a product of Feisal's personal ambitions. But the British had encountered it in July 1915 when Hussein Ali Sharif of Mecca had told them that the Arabs would revolt against the Turks and come into the war if they were promised a national state as a part of the eventual peace treaty.

Hussein defined these states boundaries: on the North latitude 37 from Mevsin on the Mediterranean to the Persian frontier; on the East and South the Persian frontier, the shore of the Persian Gulf, and of the Indian Ocean; on the West the Mediterranean and the Red Sea. This State which is what Nasser is now trying to build, was not a novelty in 1915, drawn from Hussein's imagination. It had been the goal of Arab Nationalists organising a revolt against the Turks for at least ten years before that, under the name of Greater Syria.

This is all very well, but where does Nasser come in? The answer is that Greater Syria was a compromise, a limited objective decided on because Egypt was in British Military occupation and recognised as being out of reach, at any rate for the time being. The greater Syrian movement in the early nineteen hundreds had its origins in Egypt and was a revival of the Pan-Arab Nationalism preached at Cairo University in the eighteen seventies by Jamal-Ud-Din.

It may seem a long way from Nasser to Jamal-Ud-Din to those who do not think in terms of history, but history is only to nations what experience is to individuals, and Nasser from a historical point of view was born in 1881 when Jamal-Ud-Din's follower Arabi Pasha attempted to throw out the Khedive and to end Turkish rule in Egypt. The Khedive was a medieval survival, an absolute ruler who, subject only to the Sultan in Constantinople, could do exactly what he pleased with the country and its inhabitants. His administration was cruel, corrupt, and tyrannous. Arabi Pasha was a westernised officer in the Turkish service whose ambition was to carry through to completion reforms begun by a dilettante Khedive in 1812, which would have made Egypt a parliamentary democracy on the French model, with power divided between a strong bureaucracy and a chamber of deputies.

He was a first-class man of the highest character and everything indicated that he was fully qualified to lead Egypt out of its squalid stagnation and to make it a modern nation. By 1881 he had achieved immense popularity, and had reached power by legal means. He was preparing the introduction of a new constitution, and for the formal deposition of the Khedive without violence, when a British French fleet arrived off Alexandria and delivered an ultimatum requiring the immediate resignation of Arabi and his government. The snag into which Arabi had run was a simple matter. British and French speculators had exploited the Khedive's position as an absolute ruler and had given him huge personal loans secured by liens on the Egyptian revenues.

The greater part of these revenues were consumed by the foreign creditors and there was little or nothing left to pay for the country's vital running expenses. The bondholders had realised that Arabi would be compelled to repudiate the Khedival debts before he could carry out any program of reforms.

After delivery of the Franco-British ultimatum, events followed a predictable course. Arabi's government resigned and the Cairo Mob rose in an anti-foreign riot in which fifty Europeans were killed. The Khedive was forced to recall Arabi and his ministry. The British and French then proceeded to discuss with a council of foreign ambassadors the best means for bringing in Turkish troops to restore order. As one familiar with the techniques of government in the old Turkish empire realised, this meant wholesale massacres of men, women and children. Arabi in consequence prepared for resistance, raised a militia and began to build forts covering the port of Alexandria. In the face of this quite intolerable provocation the British took action. The fleet bombarded Alexandria, and the Guards went ashore at Ismalia.

The reason given was that it was necessary to protect the Suez Canal. Protecting the Canal made it necessary to attack Arabi's militia at Tel es Kebir and to occupy Cairo. Arabi was arrested, tried, and shipped off to Ceylon. Two years drifted by. At their end, in 1883, Lord Granville issued a circular to the foreign offices of the great powers. England, he said, had no wish to remain in Egypt—"it was the earnest wish of Her Majesty's Government to withdraw English forces just as soon as the state of the country and the organisation of the proper means for the maintenance of Khedival authority would admit of it".

That was in 1883, in the first year of Lord Cromer's twenty-four year term of office as Proconsul of Egypt, and at the beginning of sixty-seven years of military occupation. During Lord Cromer's term of office the proper means for the maintenance of Khedival authority meant governing through political hacks, deporting all young nationalists as agitators, and freezing the political evolution of the country. The whole episode is one of the less creditable chapters of British Imperial history, and it can only be read now with shame and distress.

What it meant for the men of Nasser's generation was an education in mistrust and scepticism, and its prize product is Nasser himself.

While one watches Mr. Dulles' incredible performance as he pins American power and prestige to the task of holding back the logical course of history, and of frustrating Arab nationalist ambitions which seem both legitimate and desirable, certain questions come forcibly to mind. If the program achieves complete success, and Nasser is defeated as Arabi was, what will Nasser's successor be like? And if another three generations of frustration is inflicted on the Arabs this time, how explosive will the next outbreak be? It is hard not to believe that the legacy Nasser might leave to the West as the successful founder of a United Arab Republic would be preferable to anything that might be gained in the short run by his defeat.

Market Outlook

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

By the end of last month the index had regained about 90 points of the 120-point drop. The index, along with its much more influential U.S. counterpart, the Dow Jones industrial average, is reckoned to be within shooting distance now of its record high.

The speed of the recovery has been particularly surprising. During its decline, the Toronto industrial index lost an average of nine points a month. This points up the central question: why in a period of general business recession should the stock market appear to be so strong; is the apparent strength real?

The bulls say yes, it is. Their argument, briefly, is that the long slide to last winter's low was the bear market and we are now in a new, confirmed bull market. The market turned around from its low because many people realized there were a lot of good buys available. This, coupled with a belief in general long-term economic inflation, will keep the market strong, push it through its previous highs.

The bears say no, it isn't. Many agree that, technically, we are in a bull market. But, they say, its strength is deceptive because the market is extremely thin. Institutional buying has cleaned out hefty chunks of the floating supply of quality stocks and prospective buyers now must "reach" for any stock they want. Thus, prices are rising on small volumes and the price rises themselves are misleading indications of the whole market. This situation is virtually asking for a sharp drop, they say, because all it would take is a little "backing away" from the bids and this thin, unsubstantial market would

tumble like a house of cards. The closer the index gets to its record high, the greater this possibility becomes, they say.

An important factor to keep in mind while evaluating the conflicting arguments is the nature of the yardstick used to measure the market. The Toronto industrial index, for example is determined, mainly, from the action of 20 senior industrial issues. The index is a composite of the price changes of these 20 stocks, weighted with other factors such as volume of trading. Of these 20, there are 10 interlisted on U.S. stock exchanges. (Bell Telephone, British American Oil, Canada Cement, Ford A, Massey Harris Ferguson and Steel of Canada are listed on the American Stock Exchange; Aluminium, International Nickel and Walker's on the New York Stock Exchange) This, of course, establishes a direct connection between the New York market and Toronto. The important point, however, is that the action of these 20 issues, half of them interlisted in New York, are supposed to reflect the movement of the 610 industrial issues listed in Toronto.

In practice, the index has a dual function: not only does it reflect the action of the market, it also influences the market. It works this way. Suppose an investor holds some of the 590 industrial issues not involved in compiling the index. His stocks aren't doing much but he notices the index is edging lower. He then starts thinking about selling because "the market" is weakening. Conversely, when the index gains he considers buying because "the market" is strengthening. In short, the index can be valuable—it can tell you what other people may be expected to do—but nobody can buy the index.

The bears add it up this way. Institutions—pension funds, insurance companies and mutual funds—are fairly steady buyers of stocks. They have a steady inflow of cash and they want to invest it. In addition, new mutual funds with big chunks of cash to invest have been coming into the market. These investors prefer quality issues, like the ones on the index. This has produced a "run" on such issues and the rest of the market has just tagged along.

But because business generally has been poor, stock dividends have not increased and in some cases have slipped, or will be cut early next year. This, the bears say has produced a critical situation: The yields of high-grade stocks are down to about the level of high-grade bonds. In other words, for the same investment, a prospective purchaser can have the safety of a bond with the same return he would get on the more risky equity investment.

In the past this situation has produced significant investor shifting from stocks to bonds. With a thin market an initially slight sell-off as investors start to shift could quickly snowball as prices drop sharply. The bulls, on the other hand, say the eroding effects of inflation have to be considered. They argue that many investors are now convinced inflation will be an economic factor for the forseeable future. For this reason, they will be reluctant to switch to bonds.

Another aspect of the inflation argument is used by the bears as supporting evidence. They point to the recent action of the U.S. Federal Reserve Board in raising the rediscount rate in three of the 12 U.S. federal districts and the "Fed's" subsequent action of raising margin requirements to 70 per cent from 50 per cent. (Margin requirements in Canada are still 50 per cent.). This, the bears say, is the handwriting on the wall: it means government will tighten credit and move to curb soaring stock market prices.

In Canada, they point to recent increases in the Bank of Canada's discount rate as showing the central bank's determination to counter inflation. They say the previous period of tight money was partly responsible for the break in the market in 1957.

Psychological factors are also involved. Chartists and statisticians point out that the market has climbed from its low with scarcely a pause. On the basis of previous moves—both up and down—a reaction to such a sustained advance is overdue. If enough people came to hold this view, there will be a strong reaction, they say.

Reinforcing this generalized proposition is the fact that the various market indicators are approaching their all-time highs. This is always a time for caution because such a level is a sort of "ceiling". The theory goes like this. During the previous market boom a lot of people bought into the market near the top. When they say prices turn downward they held on in the belief that it would be a minor correction and prices had gone down so far that they couldn't sell without a big loss, they were "locked in", as the trade puts it.

With a rising market now, these people are just waiting for a chance to get out even, or at best clip a few points. This means the closer the market gets to its old highs, the more "overhanging" stock is getting ready to hit the market. If the market is as thin as the bears claim, a heavy supply could cause a steep drop.

With these factors in mind, the bears say the best thing to do is to get out of the market and wait.

They reason this way: If the market reacts sharply you'll be ahead of the game and you'll be able to pick up some bargain stock. If, on the other hand, the market keeps on climbing and the index shoots up past the 500 mark, this is what you do. Wait for the index to move at least 15 points past its previous record high. If it gets there, then expect a reaction back to about the 500 level and buy in. This way you will lose some capital appreciation by not holding your present investments, but you can be fairly sure of a continued rising market. If the rise doesn't carry the index 15 points past the all-time high, don't buy, period.

Duffy

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17

do with it?" Jack says. "I want to be like him as an entertainer, but I don't want to be known as Jack Duffy, the guy who looks like Frank Sinatra."

Jack has already had all the proof he needs that there is only one Sinatra, and for that matter, only one Duffy. In 1938, he saw the man who was to become his idol, singing with Tommy Dorsey's band at the Canadian National Exhibition. Sinatra went on from there to stardom and millions. Ten years later, when Duffy was 21, he was singing with Dorsey's band himself, and he went on from there to the low point in his career—a fitful attempt to become an insurance salesman in his native Toronto.

His career had started five years before, in 1945, when he was watching a rehearsal of the Bill Brady Singers at the CBC. Brady wanted a fifth voice and asked Duffy casually if he would like to audition. Duffy did and got the job. Then came three years of radio work and club dates with the group which became known as "Babs and the Bobolinks." In 1948, Ruth Lowe, who wrote "I'll Never Smile Again," heard them in a club and swung an audition with Tommy Dorsey. He hired them.

The group disbanded after a year on tour with Dorsey, but Jack stayed on until 1950, working as a soloist with the band. In that time nobody offered to discover him as the new Sinatra, and he was making his own discovery that $275 a week, with road expenses, isn't the princely salary that it sounds.

Jack returned to Toronto, determined to try a normal life. "I was going to be an insurance salesman," he explained. "But the desire to entertain was too strong. Nine months later I joined the Johnny Powers Trio and later took it over as the Town Criers."

He stayed five years with the group, doing club dates. It was hard work, but it gave him the opportunity and the time to develop beyond Duffy the singer to Duffy the impressionist and comic. Three years ago, when he joined the CBC-TV's Billy O'Connor Show, he had the chance to apply his talents to television.

Jack moved a big step closer to comedy in 1956, when the CBC gave a variety show to Alex Barris, the Toronto newspaperman with the sad face and the same compulsive urge as Duffy has, to make people laugh. Jack sang on "Barris Beat," and he and Alex and comedienne Maggie St. Clair romped through comedy sketches together. When "Barris Beat" moved to a

new late-evening spot, last January, Jack was again called in.

During this period Duffy was working regularly — on Barris Beat, Showtime, CBC Folio, night clubs, etc.—but on TV at least, he was still the second banana, and it was beginning to look like a permanent billing. Then the CBC gave Bill Davis, a studio director, a chance to try his hand as a producer of light entertainment. Bill promptly asked Jack to be his star, and *Here's Duffy* is the result.

Duffy is now 32 and has been in show business 13 years. He has never worked as an amateur; his first appearance before an audience was as a professional with the Bill Brady Singers. He was only 18, just out of Central Technical School in his native Toronto, and working as an insurance clerk when he got the job. However, he didn't go into singing "cold"—his mother and father were in professional musical comedy in Scotland.

Now Jack is a top banana, and artists who used to invite him to their shows are now making appearances on his. Bill Brady has organized the slick young singing group of two girls and two men, The Crescendos, who are a regular feature of the show. (Jack himself plays opposite Jill Foster in his comedy sketches.) As far as money is concerned, Jack's income for the year will be around $30,000—just twice the salary he received as a vocalist with Tommy Dorsey.

And as far as the CBC is concerned, the guy who looks like Frank Sinatra looks like their best bet to fill the hole left by Wayne and Shuster.

TV in Russia

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 13

exchanges with countries outside her orbit. One exchange made with the BBC turned out quite well. Britishers were naturally not too pleased to see that Russian film about England dwelt on things like the library where Marx studied, but for some Russians, it was their first chance to see that Britain had good libraries, pubs, or anything. A little more along this line would go a long way.

The shortage of good playwrights about nuts, bolts and other current problems carries over into television, with the result that classics are the chief dramatic fare: Pushkin, Gorky, even Dostoievsky. While in Canada there is a maximum number of rehearsal hours set by Equity, Leningrad or Moscow actors may be required to rehearse up to 2 months for a play. With plays lasting 4 hours, and movies three, it seems quite natural for Russians to watch TV plays 2½ hours long. An actor will receive between 700 and 2,000 roubles (tourist exchange rate is 10 roubles to $1.00) for a play, and a real star such as Nikolai Cherkassov (seen at the Stratford Film Festival in Don Quixote) will receive from 8,000 to 10,000 roubles. Average pay for a CBC-TV play: between $100 and $500.

Mr. Cherkassov in company with many Soviet actors doesn't like working for TV. He is more frank about his reasons than some. "You see," he explains, "on television, anybody can send you away by just turning a knob."

In Leningrad I visited the head of the local broadcasting studios. For some reason television interviews were much harder to obtain than theatre interviews. Our request to visit in a studio was evaded on the grounds that nothing was going on that day even though the chief producer had just left the interview to take a rehearsal.

The Russians know they are behind the West in television and are not anxious to have you notice it. Quite naturally, they would rather show you the marble portraits of Lenin in the metro stations and the wonderful collection of pictures in the Hermitage art gallery. But as usual, once we were there, we found our host quite easy to talk to.

The Leningrad broadcasting house, like all public buildings, has a large coatcheck room just inside the door (Checks from these rooms would make a fabulous souvenir for the tourist with the nerve to collect them.) An inspector of passes intercepts all visitors, and there was a further interceptor outside the chief's door. This secretary keeps the key to it, so there is no danger of anyone barging in here! The TV mogul sat in an unpretentious double-breasted suit with dark shirt and bold tie under one of the few pictures of Khrushchev we saw in Russia. Mostly Lenin, these days. Nobody was allowed in during the interview, except of course the long-distance calls from Moscow. (There were two in 40 minutes.)

The old question of competition between television and theatre or sports events drew a tolerant smile from our host. Gently he explained that broadcasts of games and plays were chiefly a service to old people. Young people enjoyed going out too much. This statement is easily verified. Theatres and stadiums are always full to bursting and there is a huge number of people on the streets, just walking, at any hour, in any weather. No Neilsen's ratings are used to test program popularity but the 200 letters received daily are carefully read, and occasional public discussion meetings are held. There is nobody like a Russian for going whole hog when criticism is invited.

Even though the standard of Soviet television is not high, it is immensely popular. A British visitor reports finding television sets in country houses with no plumbing. And this attitude seems to answer the question, can they afford it? Obviously, it was plumbing that this family couldn't afford.

A set will cost between 1600 and 3400 roubles (3 months salary of an Intourist guide) depending on quality, but still the roofs of both Leningrad and Moscow are prickly with aerials, everything from crooked home-made efforts, to shiny professional ones. Due to the number of families who may live in one building, there are commonly as many as 10 or 12 aerials where in Toronto you would find at most two. TV sets are also available in trade union clubs, in universities, homes for the aged, and palaces of culture and rest.

Some audience reactions to TV seem to be the same the world over. Russian mothers write to say that there are too many programs for children and they can never get the set turned off. They also write to worry about their children's eyes. Educationalists write complaining that television will stop children from reading. The sports-minded write in asking for more sports, the theatre-minded for more theatre and so on.

Viewers also commonly write to the editors of papers and magazines. (there is no fan magazine about the honored and people's artists on TV—yet) A Leningrad TV owner writes: "We are shown films, true, but some of them give you nothing but a pain in the neck, as the saying is. You get the impression that the film distribution authorities pass on . . . the ones that are bound to make a loss."

A Lieutenant Colonel echoes Western critics of TV who complain that it's all for 12 year-olds: "A stringless balalaika in the hands of an actor shown in close-up on TV is annoying, and it gives the impression that there is no respect for the viewer." The same viewer complains about an actor who hadn't learned his lines and "as he kept bending over his piece of paper, he looked strangely like a sparrow pecking grain."

There is some excuse for this actor, because, amazingly enough there are just not enough actors to go around. Here is something that the Canadian actors might well envy, as they pester producers for work. In spite of the short time for learning lines, the Soviets seem to make no use of "idiot cards". The emcee in a program I saw about a joint film-making effort with Hungary, could hardly look away from his notes for a few seconds. The contrast that this sober-earnest-faced man presented with the easy-spoken American emcees is too classic to be believed. (The Russians wouldn't know how to make a film like A Face in the Crowd.)

The kind of swift and imaginative camera-work that has been developed in the CBC is virtually unknown, I suspect because there are never enough cameras available for any one program. A live broadcast of a football match was the most successful production I saw. Here there was no problem of studio space or sets, or actors. The camera work was quite good, though not nearly so proficient as the CBC coverage of hockey in Montreal. I was surprised to notice that the an-

nouncer remained as cool as a Moscow winter, speaking only to give the score and definite play information, while the crowd, and the Russians who had crept up to the Metropol hotel's TV room were as wild with excitement as any Canadian football crowd.

Production numbers elaborate settings and lighting effects are nowhere to be seen. An hour's variety program was emceed by an attractive plainly-dressed young woman with even less vivacity than stoney-faced Ed. All the acts—mostly amateur—appeared in front of the same curtain, one after another. My favorite one was a Russian Jimmy Durante, with piano, patter-song and all. Russian viewers are used to a great deal better entertainment in their theatres, and I think some of this showmanship will get in to TV eventually.

But no matter how much it improves Soviet TV will be a very different creature from our North American TV. Television's appetite for the frivolous and it's need for quick, facile work seem to be very difficult for the Russians. Dinah Shore and Bob Hope are not their style. No matter how laughable it seems to us that a meeting for the solidarity of youth against colonialism should be considered TV fare, we have to remember that *they* take it all quite seriously. Our television looks madly escapist to them.

The problem of bringing television communication to the whole of the Soviet Union are staggering, even in comparison with Canada. Russia, the largest country in the world, contains 8,602,700 square miles. Canada, the second largest, contains 3,845,744 square miles. Canada has 16,500,000 inhabitants and two official languages. Russia has 200,200,000 inhabitants and 60 different languages of importance. Canada has 10 provinces and 2 national territories. Russia has 15 republics, 12 secondary republics and 10 autonomous regions, each with the right to a national culture and schooling in its own language.

Russia has a few added set-backs. Radio and telephone communications have not been established in the whole country. Television relay communications will bring the first telephone into some areas. Our prairies are not so wide nor so barren to cross as the famous Russian steppes, and with most of the Soviet land lying north of the 50th parallel, the weather is no help.

In approximately the same period, 1955 to 1958, Russia had completed 31 telecentres and 6 relay points, while Canada has completed 50 television stations and 169 relay points. Canada, with an estimated 2,500,000 sets is reaching 80 percent of the population, and Russia with an estimated 1,750,000 is reaching 15 percent of her population. So much for statistics.

One interesting technical phenomenon: there is almost no co-axial cable in the USSR and it has been found cheaper for the present to use stop-gap measures of a rather extraordinary nature. Connections for programs being broadcast from Leningrad to Moscow, and thence to Smolensk, Minsk and Kiev are maintained by specially equipped aeroplanes which fly at a height of 5 miles and have a relay radius of from 250 to 300 miles. This ingenious method comes from the Moscow research centre, which is now busy perfecting color for next year, and an automatic relay station.

Since there are no commercials on Soviet TV, the government is left to pay the shot. The State Committee for Radio and Television broadcast runs itself to a certain extent, but in the complicated system of Soviet government it is subject to direction by two Ministries as well as general congresses and other policy meetings. Tight government control could mean a big set-back for TV. On the other hand Soviet TV is free from commercial pressures in a way that not even the public-owned CBC and BBC are.

The CBC has a healthy respect for rating and for money. In its role of public service, it always has one eye on the competing commercial US stations and is happy to find sponsors, on its own terms. The BBC, although it takes no sponsors, is presently engaged in a vigorous battle for viewers with Britain's commercial television. Soviet TV will have nothing to do with these compromises. It wants to appeal to the masses, sure, but it is determined to educate them at the same time.

The government or sponsor pays the piper and the government or sponsor calls the tune. While commercial television at its worst has viewers madly switching back and forth trying to have the best of both Steve Allen and Ed Sullivan, Soviet television at its worst has viewers switching back and forth madly trying to avoid the worst of a meeting to celebrate the 35th anniversary of the Soviet Army House, and yet another program on the life of Lenin.

What is the future of Soviet TV? Well, that depends. If the Ministry of Communications continues to spend money, and if the Ministry of Culture doesn't put its best writers, artists and musicians out of work, it could be something to surprise the world like early Soviet movies, or theatre. But it could become nothing but a loud-speaking picture-window for the party line, party line, party line.

Give me the underrated CBC anytime.

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South Africa

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 18

Natal's famous Hluhluwe Reserve where, among the variety of wild animals, you will find the rare White Rhino.

There are nearly eleven hundred miles of colourful coast in South Africa, with a long sun-bathed coastline stretching in an almost unbroken series of white beaches from Cape Town on the Atlantic Ocean to Durban on the Indian Ocean. This coast offers the visitor every variety of coastal holiday, and the keen angler, whether he prefers sea or river, will find wonderful sport available for his pleasure. The Garden Route, from Cape Town to Port Elizabeth, is considered by many visitors to be the most picturesque section of the South African coastline. Along this route you may stop off at Oudtshoorn and spend a day full of unusual interest on a South African ostrich farm, and also see the wonderland of the Cango Caves, one of the world's most astonishing underground caverns with its awe-inspiring stalagmite and stalactite formations.

The attractive Cape countryside within a hundred mile radius of Cape Town is dotted with beautiful old Cape Dutch homesteads in a setting of vineyards and wheatlands. This is the centre of the wine-making industry and some of the finest scenery in South Africa is to be found in this area.

The visitor will find much to interest him on his travels through the Bantu native territories. In the cities they tend to follow the ways of life of this modern age, but the vast majority live in their own native territories, leading the lives of the real tribal Africans. In the Cape Eastern Province you will find the various Xhosa tribes—the "red blanket" people; further north, in Natal, live the "Heaven People", the Zulus. In Basutoland you will see a "nation on horseback" and further north still are the Swazis, who bleach their hair. There are indeed many tribes, and in the Transvaal, near Pretoria, the Ndebele present one of the most colourful sights of all.

Johannesburg is South Africa's largest city (population 1,000,000) and in little more than 70 years it has grown from the bare veld to a great modern metropolis. Here are the largest gold mines in the world, and a highlight of your stay in this fabulous city would be a visit down one of the mines and on Sundays watching the native mine-workers perform their traditional dances.

Cape Town is South Africa's oldest city and celebrated its tercentenary six years ago. Scenically, it is perhaps one of the most beautiful cities in the world, situated on the shore of Table Bay and at the foot of the African continent, beneath the massive grandeur of Table Mountain. The Cape Peninsula has one of the world's finest scenic drives from Cape Town to Cape Point, where the Atlantic and Indian Oceans meet. Pretoria, Administrative Capital of South Africa, because of its wealth of colourful parks and gardens and streets lined with thousands of flowering jarcaranda trees, has been called the "Flower of the Transvaal".

At Kimberley, the visitor has the opportunity of being shown round the world's greatest diamond mines and like each of the many other colourful cities, has a character all its own.

Except in a few areas, the days of the Union of South Africa as a big-game hunting country are past. The watch-word now is protection of those rarer species of fauna which still survive. The camera has today taken the place of the gun.

North of the Union of South Africa lies Southern Rhodesia and Northern Rhodesia. Where these two countries meet on the Zambezi River are the world-famous Victoria Falls, which are twice the height of Niagara and a mile wide. On windless days the spray from the Falls rises to a great height and is visible up to a distance of 25 miles. The African natives call the Falls "Musi o Tunya" or "Moku sa Tunya Musi" meaning "The Rising Smoke" or "The Smoke that Thunders". Livingstone, named after the explorer and discoverer of the Falls, is seven miles from the Falls and may be reached by air, rail or road from Johannesburg. The Victoria Falls Hotel is situated right at the Falls—a modern, comfortable establishment—and there are a number of hotels for tourists in Livingstone.

Travel within the Union of South Africa is easy. The visitor has the choice of air travel between the main centres, rail travel throughout the country and motor coaches. Private cars, with or without drivers may be hired and private companies offer excellent motor tours. The luxury air-conditioned Blue Train linking Cape Town with Johannesburg provides train travel at its very best.

There is a wide variety of accommodation in the cities and popular resorts. By comparison with many other countries, the tariffs are relatively low and the standard of comfort and fare is remarkably good. The very best hotel accommodation, including three meals per day, would range from $9.00 to $12.00, and good accommodation is available for approximately $6.00 per day in many hotels. South Africa has its own sterling currency similar to that of Britain. The approximate value of a South African £ is $2.80.

South Africa presents wonderful opportunities for the enthusiastic photographer. Apart from the many beautiful scenic areas there is the thrill of being able to photograph South Africa's wild animals from the comfort and safety of your automobile as you drive through the game reserves, and then there are the many unique facets of the tribal native life. So when you go to South Africa be sure to have your camera with you and a good supply of film. South Africa's abundant sunshine makes it the amateur photographer's paradise.

Conference

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 33

the Conference can materially solve our wheat surplus problem which inspired, in part at least, the origins of the present Government's thinking about Commonwealth economic possibilities. But the future of "wheat" is a subject by itself.

The deeper question, therefore, surely is—what price Commonwealth? As matters now stand the Commonwealth is a fascinating melange of political entities more or less identified by some common political values in general if not with social, economic and foreign policies in particular. This unique instrument that bridges so many creeds, colours and cultures is assuredly worth preserving. Moreover, economically the United Kingdom serves the sterling part of the Commonwealth (as well as other non-Commonwealth sterling areas) as banker, insurer, transporter, investor and technical assistance-guide, perhaps today as no single country serves any others.

It is astonishing to realize that out of a total world import figure that 1957 was running to the order of about 35,000 million pounds, the U.K. financed about half of that amount, or about 18 thousand million pounds. And it did so with reserves of sterling that total never more than 1,000 million pounds. Under these conditions the United Kingdom faces very difficult, almost chronic problems in relationship to its sterling resources as well as its dollar obligations. For its sterling reserves are barely adequate for the size of the financial turnover for which it is responsible. Its dollar holdings are frequently on the edge, at least until recently, of being close to danger points. Both of these factors enter into the kind of calculations the U.K. is able to make about such important questions as the magnitude of its possible investments in the sterling area as well as in a dollar country such as Canada.

For these reasons if the United Kingdom is to maintain its general economic strength, if it is to supply investment funds for the under-developed areas of the Commonwealth and other parts of the world as well, and if, too, there are to be strengthened economic relations with Canada, a new and more sympathetic attitude may have to emerge with respect to the means whereby the U.K. can carry this kind of load with the sterling resources it has and with its continuing dollar problems.

Canada must, therefore, be prepared for at least three developments at this Conference:

a) Not too much should be expected of the U.K. in seeking to enlarge, or even preserve, Commonwealth preferences particularly in agriculture if the general strength of the U.K. is to be maintained by allowing it to have, indeed, encouraging it to have, close relations with the new integrated trading programs of western Europe. In the choice between reduced preferential arrangements and a generally strengthened Britain, the thoroughly objective view should surely support the latter — providing, of course, the cost transitionally to Canada and other Commonwealth primary producers is not a dangerously serious one.

b) The chronic dollar problem in the U.K. is not likely to be solved substantially by a large increase in the sale of semi-finished or finished products to Canada in view of the nature of the marketing problems here and the effectiveness of U.S. and domestic Canadian competition. For these reasons it may be necessary for Commonwealth political purposes to consider establishing a Commonwealth Exchange Fund, a kind of subordinate I.M.F. arrangement for the Commonwealth itself.

There are many complicated problems involved in any such plan. But if our objective is a more viable trading relationship with the Commonwealth, then such monetary measures involving the manipulation of exchange funds and rates through some proper mechanism may have to be considered—to which must be added much better business intelligence and salesmanship.

c) Lastly, the burden of financing the larger part of Commonwealth international trade and investment activities should not be regarded solely as a British responsibility. She is naturally able to be its leader and best supporter. Her trading and banking facilities and traditions and their very magnitude make this the natural role for her. But when it comes, for example, to investing in the Commonwealth's underdeveloped parts and elsewhere too, which she does now at the rate of more than 300 million pounds a year—mostly through private action, of course—this burden may well have to be shared.

Canadian policy, therefore, may have to support a new Commonwealth Development Fund which goes far beyond the Colombo Plan without disturbing the narrower benefits of Colombo. For here we are talking about financing major developmental needs as well as providing guarantees to private investment or mixed private and public investment in areas waiting and ripe for Commonwealth capital.

Editorials

Spare a Dime?

THE FEDERAL Government is increasing its grants to universities by 50 per cent, which is good.

The Federal Government is considering increasing its contributions to the Colombo Plan by 50 per cent, which might be good.

The Federal Government may increase its defence spending by ordering quantities of new jet fighters, which isn't good at all.

The Federal Government is going to pay out more money to support farm prices, help wheat growers, boost pensions, develop the North, shore up the CBC, etc., etc.

Where in blazes is all the money to come from?

The Government is operating on a deficit, and will be for at least another year. The current wave of strikes will cut sharply into earnings and production. The Government has launched a costly refinancing scheme — costly to the next generation, although quite profitable to holders of large blocks of government bonds. And the Government has shown little indication of making any substantial reduction in the spending practices of its predecessor in office — that reckless, extravagant predecessor, remember?

It's time Mr. Diefenbaker and his colleagues came down to earth. There is only so much money in this country, and the Government already has a large part of it caught in the trap of taxation. The future is already heavily mortgaged — more heavily since the Conservatives took office.

There would be less objection to the Conservative largesse if there was any evidence of a drive for administrative economies. But the army of civil servants grows and grows. The pouring of money into dubious defence schemes goes on and on.

Please, Mr. Diefenbaker, leave us a shirt to will to our child, because he's going to need it.

Home Guard

THERE IS good sense in Opposition Leader Pearson's suggestion that Canada take over the manning and operation of DEW line radar sites and other far northern stations now staffed by the United States. As Mr. Pearson told the Commons, Canada's commitments to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization could be cut to make the manning of the Arctic possible, if the Government could not find the manpower for the northern job.

The suggestion that Canada's NATO forces in Europe could be reduced has aroused howls of protest from those Canadians who seem to have a sort of fixation about this country's part in the watch beyond the Rhine. But let's not kid ourselves. Canada's contribution to NATO's military might in Europe is not large enough to make any difference to the plans of a potential aggressor. Besides, there are other forces to watch the frontier. Meanwhile, Canada has a long, inviting frontier of her own in the north—guarded by foreign troops.

The Arctic is Canada's responsibility. The frontier there is as important to NATO defence as the one in Europe. Moreover, Canada must move soon to protect her sovereignty in the Arctic archipelago. Most of the knowledge of the Arctic comes from what the Americans and Russians have found out about it.

It's all very well to play soldier in Europe, but there's a job to be done at home, too.

World Fair, 1967

A SQUABBLE has started between Toronto and Montreal over a very indefinite world fair nine years from now. Senator Mark Drouin suggested that such a fair could be held in Montreal as part of Canada's anniversary celebration of Confederation. The ineffable Nathan Phillips, Toronto's self-styled mayor of all the people, swallowed the bait. Why not Toronto for the fair? Didn't Toronto have more of everything (except people) than Montreal?

A world fair in 1967 is an excellent idea. The occasion calls for a grand celebration, and an international fair would fit in nicely—as part of Ottawa's celebration.

Ottawa is the capital. It was chosen as the capital by a queen irritated by the claims of other communities, and it is an integral part of the thrilling story of Confederation. It is the logical site for a Confederation world fair.

A fair of such a scope needs fine, permanent buildings. These could be fitted into the capital improvement scheme.

Considering how long it takes to put up buildings in the vicinity of Ottawa, however, it would be well for the planning to get under way as soon as possible. If it takes nine years to get a Printing Bureau close to completion, there isn't any time to waste in getting buildings ready for 1967.

ANSWER TO PUZZLER

$1.70 (41 passengers altogether).

Propaganda Machine

THE NEW legislation for regulation of broadcasting in Canada is pretty well what was expected. An independent board of broadcast governors will be set up—and the future financing of the costly CBC operation is left conveniently vague. One clause in the new Act, however, should frighten people in all walks of life.

This clause defines one of the powers of the CBC, thus: "To collect news relating to current events in any part of the world and in any manner that it deems fit and to establish and subscribe to news agencies." This gives the CBC authority to create its own news-gathering and news-disseminating agencies.

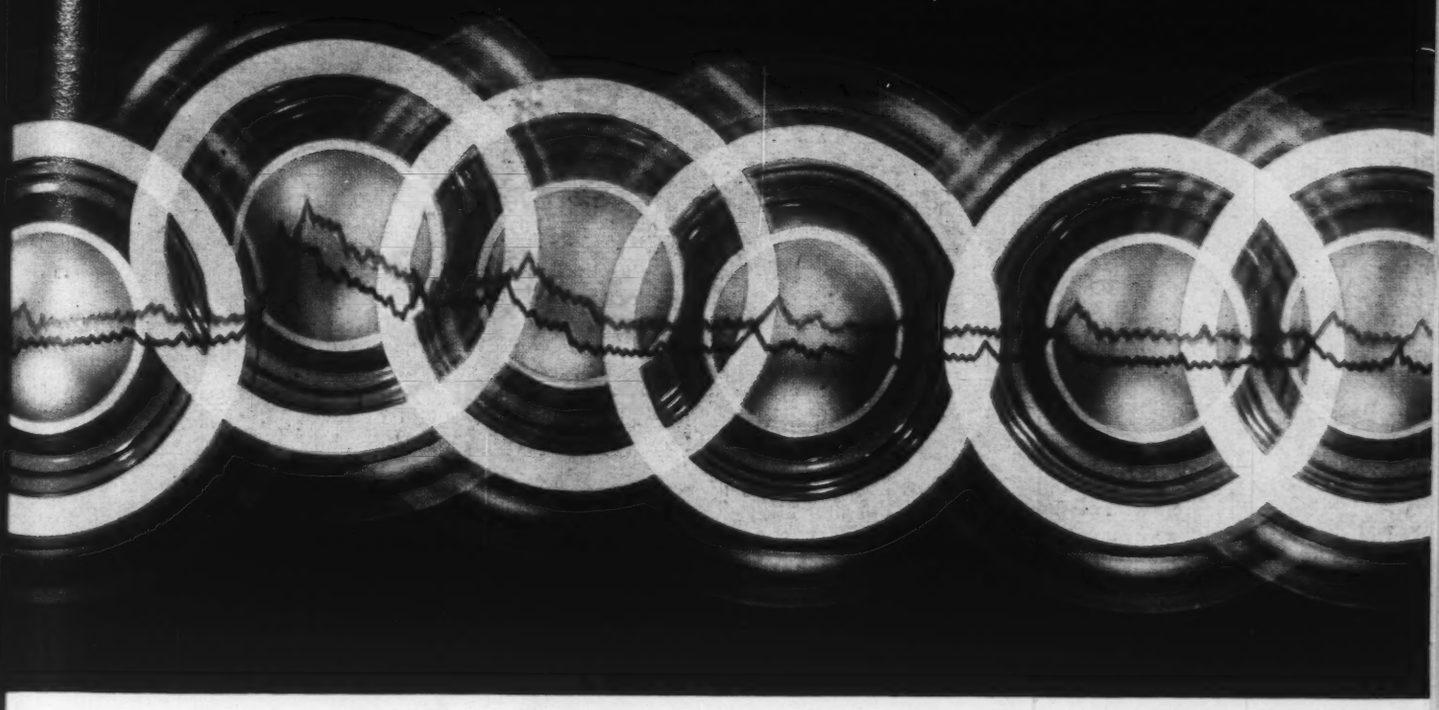
No matter how the propaganda is sliced, the CBC is a creature of the Government—yesterday a Liberal Government, today a Conservative Government, and tomorrow heaven knows what. We do not think Mr. Diefenbaker would try to make the CBC a Conservative machine, any more than Mr. St. Laurent or Mr. King tried to make it a Liberal machine. We hope that Mr. Diefenbaker's successor will be just as circumspect — but all we can do is hope. The power of subversion is there.

The propaganda power of broadcasting is strong enough by itself. But imagine how much stronger it would be if the state broadcasters also could control a massive news apparatus! Backed by government authority, it could virtually become a monopoly. One has only to think back to the preferred treatment given the CBC during the recent visit of Princess Margaret to realize that independent newsgatherers could be squeezed out and news publishers forced to resort to the government agency.

It is even possible that this government agency could swallow the independent publishers. The new Act gives the CBC the power "to publish and distribute, whether gratis or otherwise, such papers, periodicals and other literary matter as may seem conducive to any of the objects of the Corporation."

The danger to the free press of this country is obvious, and we cannot understand how a man such as Mr. Diefenbaker, who has spent so much thought on a Canadian Bill of Rights, could be so blind as to permit these powers to be given a creature of government.

DELAY A CRABBED OLD AGE



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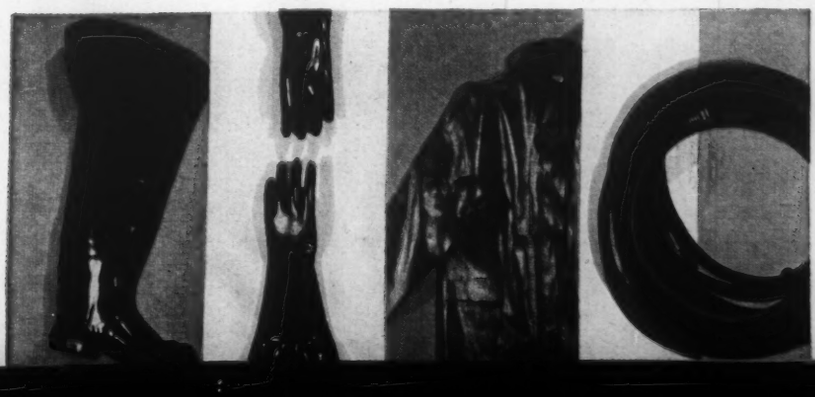

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